

DAILY REPORT

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BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON OIL'S LESSONS FOR WEST

OW191207 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

["Talk" from "International Current Events" program]

[Excerpts] Shortages of energy resources and oil price increases have become increasingly troublesome problems for Western industrial countries. The government authorities of the United States, Japan and countries of the West European community are concerned. In addition, other important international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Energy Resources Organization, have also sounded warnings calling for emergency measures to ward off the crisis.

Since demand exceeds supply, the OPEC countries have, since the beginning of this year, decided to increase the price of oil from \$12.50 a barrel last December to \$14.50 in April and then from \$18.00 in July to \$23.50. This series of price increases will cost major Western industrial countries an extra 40 billion dollars for imported oil this year.

To avoid another price increase, leaders of seven major industrial countries, including the United States and West Germany, recently concluded an agreement in Tokyo pledging jointly to conserve energy resources and freeze oil imports. But, conserving energy and freezing oil imports can only slow economic growth and increase unemployment, thereby aggravating social and political unrest in those countries. The total number of unemployed persons at present in the major industrial countries, including the United States, West Europe and Japan, exceeds 18 million.

Leaders of some Western countries are now blaming OPEC's oil price increases for the economic recession now taking shape in industrial countries. This is highly erroneous. While the increase in the price of oil may have an enormous impact on the economies of Western countries, the basic cause for the price rise is not OPEC but rather the world's tight oil supply.

The world's oil resources are limited but demands increase daily, thus causing a demand surplus. To protect their own underground resources, the OPEC countries recently have become reluctant to produce and export oil inexhaustibly. Also, Iran has reduced oil production because of the turbulence there. All this adds to the oil supply shortfall.

The price of oil rises naturally because oil is becoming scarce. In the European oil market not long ago, a barrel of oil was selling for \$30 and buyers were not lacking. Cheap and abundant oil once brought social and economic prosperity on an unprecedented scale to Western industrial countries for several decades. This golden era, however, is fading away. When the price of crude rose threefold between 1973 and 1974, the first alarm for conserving oil sounded in the avaricious and oil wasting Western countries. Over the years, however, most of them have not improved their energy policies but have relied heavily on oil imports instead. The present oil shortage and price increases have thus sounded the alarm for the second time. It is now time for Western industrial countries to face reality squarely. Even though efforts are being made to search for other energy resources to substitute for oil, the feat is no easy matter. The industrial countries will have to endure a period of agony. It is always good to think of these matters early. We will see whether or not the Western industrial countries learn their lessons.

RESUMPTION OF UN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

OW200730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 19 (XINHUA) --The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea resumed its eighth session here today. The first part of this session was held from March 19 to April 27 in Geneva.

The resumed session is expected to complete informal negotiations and formalize the negotiating text concerning the convention on the law of the sea. As has been the case for the past six and half years, the conference will concentrate on rules governing exploration and exploitation of the deep sea-bed, particularly the untapped mineral riches scattered about parts of the ocean floor beyond the jurisdiction of individual states.

In his opening statement, Mr H.S. Hamerasinghe, president of the conference, urged the participants to make every effort to complete the task of the session

The session is scheduled to conclude on August 24.

STUDY CLAIMS USSR TRYING TO DEPRIVE WEST OF OIL

OW192123 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] London, July 19 (XINHUA)--The USSR has been working to deny Middle East oil to Western countries and tentacling its influence into the countries surrounding the major Middle East oilfields, says an assessment report by a study group of destabilising events in the world's major oil-producing area.

Entitled "The Security of Middle East Oil" and published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict, the report notes that 55.5 per cent of the energy needs of Western Europe, including Britain, is oil, of which Middle East countries provide 69 per cent. Without the Middle East oil contribution, the report adds, "Western Europe would have difficulty in surviving economically, let alone be able to defend itself against the Warsaw Pact armed forces."

The USSR has for years been working to deprive the West of its supply of Middle East oil, the report points out. There is now a "gradual and very recent realisation in informed Western circles that the Soviet Union may be interested in Middle East oil reserves, not only as a potential weapon against the West by an act of deprivation, but also as essential low-cost oil for its own requirements".

Facing the harsh reality, the report stresses, "the Western public should be made fully aware of the nature and extent of the potential threat, and should receive realistic reassurances that responsible military and political preparations are being made to counter it."

CHEN MUHUA RECEIVES RED CROSS SECRETARY GENERAL BEER

OW191637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with Henrik Beer, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies, here this afternoon.

Mr. Beer, who visited China earlier in 1963, expressed great interest in the work of the Chinese Red Cross Society. Chen Muhua said that with the development of economic construction and public health work in China, the Red Cross should expand its service as well. Mr. Beer praised the Chinese Red Cross Society for emphasizing primary health work among the people. "It is very good and very important," he said, "I think you can let other countries share your experience in this field."

Mr. Beer noted that the world's most serious humanitarian problem today is that of the Indochinese refugees created by Vietnam. He said the question should be solved politically, adding that the work of the Red Cross societies is confined to providing relief to the refugees. Also present at the meeting was Qian Yinzhong, president of the Chinese Red Cross Society.

XINHUA Interview With Beer

OW191622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Mr. Henrik Beer, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS), today described Vietnam driving people out of their homeland as "a really terrible crime against humanity," and said that "the source" of the refugee exodus must be addressed.

During an interview with XINHUA this afternoon, Mr. Beer said: "Tens of thousands of them--you never know how many--are in the sea on small boats and have died on the seas because they have been sent out to be crowded on small boats." Mr. Beer, who is Swedish, has been secretary-general of LORCS for nearly twenty years. He is making his second visit to China. "We often say that man-made disasters are often worse than natural disasters, because they are caused by political and other circumstances," he observed. The Vietnamese refugee problem is essentially a "political problem," he said, "and the source of it must be tackled" in order to solve it.

He commended China for receiving about 250,000 Vietnamese refugees, and said the League of Red Cross Societies is making positive efforts to provide aid to the refugees. Mr. Beer expressed hope that the forthcoming Geneva conference on Indochina refugees "will reach some practical solutions to the problem," and added that perhaps the conference can pressure Vietnam to "make the country discontinue forcing people to leave."

Mr. Beer arrived in China on July 15 for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the Chinese Red Cross Society. Recalling his last visit to China in 1963, he said: "I am really positively impressed with what I have seen this time." He said: "I am very much taken with the will I have seen of the Chinese people and the Chinese Government to better the situation of the whole population and to do something about modernization, building on the traditions and also on new lines, and to really do the best for the biggest population of the world." "With all the energy put into it, with brain power put into it, you will be lucky," he said. Mr. Beer said that he is deeply impressed with what has been done by the Chinese Red Cross in the fields of health and medicine and family planning. He said he hopes that Red Cross societies of various countries will exchange experiences and help each other and that the Chinese Red Cross Society will take an active part in international activities.

SECRETARY BROWN'S TESTIMONY ON SALT NOTED

OW191712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Defence Secretary Harold Brown warned yesterday that the United States would consider ending the SALT II treaty if the Soviet Union tested or deployed more than one new type of missile permitted by the pact, according to a UPI report from Washington.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Brown acknowledged the Soviets were modifying their existing fourth generation of missiles, which include the giant SS-18s, SS-17s and SS-19s.

Senate critics have charged that the changes actually amount to a fifth generation of missiles for the Soviets and that the treaty does not draw a clear line between "old" and "new" missiles.

"If we conclude that the changes are significant enough to constitute a new missile and they test and deploy them, then we will consider that a violation and it would be grounds for termination of the treaty," Brown said. He noted that SALT II requires the Soviets to keep changes within parameters of 5 percent in payload and volume. He acknowledged, however, that the Soviets will be free to improve the guidance of all their missiles.

U.S. PAPER ON REFUGEE PROBLEM CITED

OW190850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 18 (XINHUA)--"The stream of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Indochina is the direct result of Hanoi's fascist persecution of the people of Vietnam and its expansionism in Southeast Asia," says an editorial in the latest issue of UNITY, newspaper of the U.S. League of Revolutionary Struggle (M-L).

It is with just cause it says, that people around the world are comparing Hanoi's cruel export of refugees to the Nazi's despicable campaign against the Jews in the 1930's.

Refuting Hanoi's charge that China is somehow responsible for creating the mass exodus, the editorial asks: "How can China force so many people in another country to leave their homes at the great risk of drowning in the South China Sea?" "The responsibility of the refugee problem lies completely on the shoulders of the authorities in Hanoi and their Soviet backers," it points out.

"Statements from the refugees themselves clearly condemn the Vietnamese Government's brutal repression as the reason they fled. Most disgusting is Hanoi's practice of forcing the refugees to pay up to dollars 3,000 in gold before they can leave," it adds.

The people of the United States demand that Vietnam stop the persecution of its people and stop driving them out of the country, the editorial declares. It calls for public pressure and immediate economic sanctions against the Vietnamese Government.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES DPRK'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

HK200648 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Yu Jun [0147 6874]: "Fostering Qualified People Regardless of Cost--A Visit to Korea"]

[Excerpts] Before visiting Korea, we were told about its highly successful experiment in developing education. Seeing is believing. After the visit, we were impressed by what we saw in that country. Korea's experience in achieving remarkable progress in education is worth studying.

Let us take a look at Korea's progress in the field of education. Before that country was liberated, there was not a single university in North Korea. Forty-three high schools were in operation but they were attended by only a few ethnic intellectuals while more than 80 percent of the population was illiterate. Over the past 30 years, however, the number of universities has increased to 158. In addition, there are over 600 colleges offering specialized courses, 4,100 high schools and some 4,700 primary schools.

The current student enrollment of more than 5 million has been augmented by 3.5 million young children who attend day nurseries or kindergartens. This means that the state-aided program of universal education has become available to 8.6 million people, nearly half of North Korea's total population.

To raise funds for a university that could meet many purposes, President Kim Il-song personally asked specialists and scholars scattered in both North and South Korea to come to Pyongyang to discuss plans for constructing facilities that would house the university on a site chosen by him. This was followed by measures, initiated by President Kim, to raise funds from the marketable grain surrendered by the peasants to mark the first year of liberation. This was the origin of Korea's first university, Kim Il-song University.

The Korean war, started by American imperialism, wiped out all the 5,000-plus schools set up since Korea was liberated. At the end of the war, Pyongyang was in a shambles. Reconstructing the Korean capital began in 1954.

After many years of hard work and with importance attached to education by both the party and government, substantial support for the educational undertaking has come from the communities. For example, there are kindergartens, day nurseries and schools in residential areas of the cities while quiet sections of factory districts have child care establishments. In the countryside, the finest buildings on collective farms are reserved for day nurseries, kindergartens and farm management offices. As a rule, school buildings are constructed with good materials and universities are always situated in pleasant surroundings, within easy access for those who work and study there.

The importance attached to education nationally shows the Korean party's and government's foresight and determination to pursue their avowed course. When we were visiting Kim Il-song University, we were told by the school's first vice president how in April 1952, President Kim risked his life to drive to the university to take a look at its surroundings. This showed his determination to transfer a number of fighters from the battle front to the school to study. Addressing the university's teaching staff and students with feeling, he said: "Study means fighting. [paragraph continues]

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"With postwar reconstruction of our country in sight, it will be impossible to get things started without our own cadres." Only 3 days after the war ended, President Kim called a cabinet meeting to approve of plans for the new 1953-1954 academic year. He later convened a national conference on educational work to lay down guidelines for restoring the operation of schools throughout the country.

During our visits to schools in Korea, we felt deeply that the Korean comrades had done everything possible to advance education and improve its quality in every possible way. For example, they attached particular importance to using visual aids in teaching.

Working hard for more than 30 years, Korea has succeeded in establishing a well-rounded educational system that caters to that country's socialist construction needs. It is a system that takes care of young children 77 days after they are born, first in day nurseries and later in kindergartens, with education at government expense. Preschool education for 5-year-old children begins with learning characters and simple figures. After reaching the age of 6, they are accepted by primary and secondary schools up to the university level.

Because of Korea's well-rounded educational system, the contingent of intellectuals in that country never stops growing. Since implementing the 6-year program beginning in 1971 to 1976, the ranks of intellectuals in Korea comprised a million college graduates. The Korean working people who were backward by modern standards more than 30 years ago now possess the equivalent of high school cultural and technical standards.

Although Korea has achieved remarkable progress in the field of education, the courageous Koreans are not satisfied. Several years ago, they proudly proposed new, far-reaching goals that will turn all of Korea into a nation of intellectuals.

DANCE GROUP ENTERTAINS KWP DELEGATION; JI PENGFEI ATTENDS

OW191646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--The visiting friendship delegation from the Korean Workers' Party led by Kim Hwan, a member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, was entertained this evening by the Chinese song and dance ensemble with a program of Chinese and Korean works. Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, joined the Korean comrades at the affair.

DPRK MASS MEETING GREETES BEIJING OPERA

OW191909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (XINHUA)--A mass meeting was held by the Pyongyang people and literature and art workers at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre today to warmly welcome the visiting Chinese Beijing Opera Theatre delegation. The delegation gave its premiere after the meeting.

Among the over 2,000 people present and watching the performance were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee, and Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council. Korean Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and leader of the Chinese delegation He Jingzhi spoke at the meeting.

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Chang Chol said: "The current visit of the Chinese Beijing Opera theatre delegation to our country will contribute greatly to further deepening the Korea-China friendship which is daily consolidated and developing." He said: "The Beijing Opera, 'Uproar in Heaven', which the Chinese delegation is going to perform in our country and many other works, including Beijing Operas, films, dramas, music, dances and acrobatics created in recent years wonderfully demonstrate the specific and traditional style of the nation with a time-honoured history, and are warmly received by the entire Chinese people." He wished the Chinese literature and art workers still greater achievements in their struggle for the country's socialist modernization and in their creation and performance of new works of literature and art.

In his speech, He Jingzhi said: "Korea and China are friendly neighbours linked by the same mountain and river. Cultural exchanges between the two countries date back to ancient times." He said that the visit provides a good opportunity for the Chinese delegation to learn from the Korean comrades-in-arms and that the delegation will bring home with it the valuable experience they learnt.

At the meeting, the Chinese Beijing Opera theatre delegation and the Korean Ministry of Culture and Art exchanged silk banners. The Chinese traditional opera, "Uproar in Heaven", was performed after the meeting to the warm welcome of the audience. Prior to the meeting, Yim Chun-chu and Chong Chun-ki received the head, deputy head and some of the members of the delegation, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

JAPANESE PAPERS CONDEMN SOVIET HEGEMONISM

OW200824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 (XINHUA)--Japanese papers have recently condemned Soviet hegemonism editorially for unjustifiably occupying the northern territories of Japan, making military threats against the country and inciting Vietnam to commit aggression against Kampuchea and export refugees in an attempt to throw Asia into war flames.

JINMIN SHIMPO said in an editorial on July 18 that the occupation of the northern territories by the Soviet Union and its violent threats and ruthless oppression against Japan have aroused the indignation of the Japanese people. It stated that the demand for return of the northern territories is being voiced throughout Japan. It is necessary to make the call louder, it added.

Entitled "Oppose Hegemonism" a RONDO SEMBO editorial said, "The ever furious Soviet hegemonists urged Vietnam to invade Kampuchea and create refugees to bring greater pressure to bear upon Southeast Asian countries. In the Far East, they deployed supersonic strategic bombers and the most sophisticated aircraft carrier. They established military bases on our islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu. All this indicates that the Soviet policy of excluding U.S. imperialist influence, forming an anti-China circle and establishing hegemony in Asia as a whole has entered into a new stage."

JAPANESE DIET MEMBER INTERVIEWED ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW191602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese Government must stop pursuing its wrong policy of exporting refugees, said Japanese Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya in his talk with XINHUA correspondent here today.

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He pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities have exported refugees en masse to create trouble and financial difficulties for the ASEAN member states and some other countries. The Vietnamese Government must bear full responsibility for the outpouring of refugees, he said. It is wrong for the Vietnamese authorities to shift the responsibility on to the United States and China, he added. The United States, China, Japan and the ASEAN countries are by no means responsible for it.

JAPAN-CHINA SCIENCE ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING IN TOKYO

OW191604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 19 Jul 79 CW

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association held its second annual meeting here today.

The meeting endorsed the summary of the work undertaken during fiscal 1978 and the plan for action in 1979. The plan envisages a more coherent series of exchanges between learned societies and research institutes, and an expansion in scientific and technical exchanges both at governmental and civil level than occurred during last year.

At the meeting, Kanetaka Ariyama, honorary professor of the Nagoya University was once again elected chairman of the association. Seiji Kaya and nine others were elected permanent directors. Speaking to Chinese correspondents, Chairman Ariyama said that there was a great deal of work to be done to boost future scientific and technical interchanges between Japan and China.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION--Beijing, 22 Jun--Zhang Xiangshan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and entertained to dinner here this evening the third delegation of secretaries of the Japanese Diet members' League for Japan-China Friendship. Sachio Uemura is advisor to the group and Heihachiro Kojima is its leader. The delegation, which arrived in Beijing on June 20, will soon leave for southern China. It returns home via Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 22 Jun 79 OW]

JAPANESE MEDICAL DELEGATION--Beijing, 21 Jun--The 11-member delegation of the Japan Medical Association, led by Dr. Taro Takemi, president of the association, left here today to visit southern China before returning home. Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Chen Zhiming, vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association. [Text][Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

COMMENTARY ON SRV'S ANTI-CHINA 'HULLABALOO' ON REFUGEES

OW191511 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

Station's international commentary: "What Does Vietnam's Anti-China Hullabaloo on the Eve of the International Conference on Refugees Show?"

[Excerpts] An international conference on Indochinese refugees will be convened in Geneva on 20 July. On the eve of this conference, which is attracting worldwide attention, the Vietnamese authorities, with Soviet support and cooperation, have started a noisy anti-China hullabaloo through an intense propaganda campaign. They babbled endlessly to spread the impression that the refugee problem is caused by China and international reactionary forces; that China has no intention at all to solve the refugee problem; that there is no need for China to attend the Geneva conference, and so on and so forth. They are vainly attempting to mislead the public, divert world attention and bring the conference over to their way of thinking. This attempt merits close attention.

Who is creating the problem of Indochinese refugees? International public opinion has long since answered this question. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao refugees are fleeing abroad at the risk of their lives because the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing policies of aggression, expansion, militarism, national discrimination and genocide. This is a fact for the whole world to see.

The Vietnamese authorities will appear as the accused at the Geneva conference. This will be the logical outcome. Under universal condemnation, however, the Vietnamese authorities, with a guilty conscience and like the villain suing his victim before he himself is prosecuted, willfully accuse China as the root cause of the refugee problem and drivel that it is China that is instigating the Hoa people to leave Vietnam en masse. The vicious slander of China by Vietnam and the Soviet Union is futile. Except for a few of their followers, the overwhelming majority of the countries are focusing their attention on the Vietnamese authorities. The position the Vietnamese authorities will find themselves in at the international conference is not to be changed by their subjective wish.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union also have attacked China, saying that China has no intention at all to solve the refugee problem. Who does not want a fundamental solution to the refugee problem? The attitudes of China and Vietnam toward the refugees form a striking contrast. In the past year or so the Vietnamese authorities have created and exported millions of refugees, extorted large amounts of gold and dollars from them and made known that they would continue to export refugees in the days ahead. China, by contrast, is the injured party in the refugee exodus. More than 250,000 refugees have been driven into China by Vietnam, and more are being forced across the border into China. The Chinese Government provides relief for the refugees who have crossed the border regardless of nationality and has already settled more than 200,000 of them. China has borne tremendous financial and material burdens. The Chinese Government also supports the convening of an international conference by the UN secretary general to study all aspects of the refugee problem and the ways and means to solve it. Isn't it crystal clear who has no intention at all to solve the refugee problem?

China is one of the countries concerned in the refugee problem and also one of the parties injured by Vietnam's refugee export policy. It is perfectly justified and natural that China should take part in this international conference on the refugee problem.

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Why are the Vietnamese authorities opposed to China's participation in the international conference? It is mainly because they are vainly attempting to change the nature of the conference and prevent it from getting to the political root cause behind the Vietnamese authorities' export of refugees. They wish to escape being judged sternly at the conference. But the world's people have sharp eyes, no matter what kinds of tricks the Vietnamese authorities may resort to, they can't fool the world's impartial public opinion. People should still be highly vigilant against the traps laid by the Vietnamese authorities and guard against sabotage and troublemaking by both big and small hegemonists.

JAPANESE PAPER COMMENTS ON CAUSE OF REFUGEE PROBLEM

OW181409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 (XINHUA)--The Japanese paper RODO SHIMBUN pointed out in an editorial that the root cause of the refugee problem lies in Vietnam's policy of aggression and expansion towards Kampuchea, Laos and other countries in Southeast Asia, with the backing of the Soviet hegemonists.

The editorial, entitled "Vietnam Should Stop the Export of Refugees" dated July 15, noted: "The whole world is raising a loud voice in vehement condemnation of Vietnam for the exodus of refugees. The number of refugees driven out of Vietnam and other countries has reached more than 500,000. They were persecuted politically and deprived of land and property. They had to flee their homeland and seek refuge in other countries. Everyone is enraged at the Vietnamese authorities' anti-popular atrocities."

The editorial said, "Just as many countries have pointed out at international conferences, the root cause of the refugee problem lies in the policy of aggression and expansion towards Kampuchea, Laos and other Southeast Asian countries pursued by Vietnam with the support of the Soviet hegemonists. This Vietnamese policy is not only a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty, peace and security of its neighbouring countries but a heavy economic burden to its own people." It pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities, while exporting refugees, levy "exit taxes" to finance their policy of expansion. This shows that "the creation and export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities is a well thought out political action."

The editorial said in conclusion, "In order to settle the refugee problem and ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole, it is necessary to oppose Vietnam's policy of expansion and to call for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Laos. Vietnam must respond to the unanimous demand of international public opinion and cease immediately the export of refugees."

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN UN ENVOY ATTACKS SRV POLICY

OW192134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 19 (XINHUA)--"It is the policy of exploitation, oppression and genocide carried out by the Hanoi authorities against their own people and it is their policy of aggression and expansion against the neighbouring countries which are the origin of the exodus of millions of Vietnamese refugees, hundreds of thousands of Lao refugees and tens of thousands of refugees from Kampuchea," Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, said here today.

He made these remarks at a press conference held on the eve of the Geneva international conference on Indochinese refugees.

He pointed out, "The problem of refugees has now reached a critical stage which has seriously threatened the political, social, economic stability and the security of the ASEAN countries." "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea shares the view expressed by the governments of many countries, particularly those of Southeast Asia, according to which it is important to well determine the deep causes of the problem and to take measures in order to solve it at its very root," he emphasized. One of the aspects of the Indochinese refugee problem, he pointed out, "is the systematic sending off and settlement in Kampuchea's territory of Vietnamese nationals by the Hanoi authorities in the place of the inhabitants of Kampuchea who have been previously massacred or forced to flee their country."

Concerning the tens of thousands of inhabitants in Kampuchea who are forced to temporarily seek refuge in Thailand, he said, "All these innocent people are the direct victims of the war of devastation and genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors." "The dramatic problem of refugees cannot be dissociated from the Vietnamese-Soviet policy of aggression and expansion in general and from the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea in particular," he stressed. The Democratic Kampuchean representative called on various governments to make Vietnam put an end to its refugee policy, "stop its genocide against the people of Kampuchea and withdraw all its troops of aggression from Kampuchea in order to let the people of Kampuchea solve by themselves their own affairs without external interference and put an end to the immense sufferings of the people of Kampuchea."

THAI NATIONAL SECURITY OFFICIAL ON SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW200830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 20 (XINHUA)--Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, yesterday estimated that 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops are still inside Kampuchea and 40,000-50,000 in Laos, according to the Thai press today.

"They were shifting some troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border to create a false impression that they have withdrawn from the area, but in fact they are still there," he said. Speaking at a press conference, Prasong noted that Vietnam, with a daily financial assistance of 50 million baht (more than two million U.S. dollars) from the Soviet Union, was currently suffering from economic, social and security problems.

He disclosed that in support of the Vietnamese ground forces in Kampuchea, Soviet-made MIG's had been flying reconnaissance missions between Pochentong Airport at Phnom Penh and the Siem Reap airstrip. A Supreme Command source said yesterday that three MIG-19 fighters were reported carrying out air strikes against suspected positions of Pol Pot's forces in Udon Meechea near the Thai border on July 18. Thailand would open fire if the Vietnamese planes intrude into Thai air space, Prasong declared.

To end the war in Kampuchea, Prasong emphasized that foreign countries must withdraw their troops from Kampuchea to enable the Kampuchean people to set up their own administration without external intervention.

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FORMER THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES SRV

OW192110 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 19 (XINHUA)--Hanoi's endless export of refugees to Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations was strongly denounced by Thanat Khoman, chairman of the Thai Select Committee on Refugees and former foreign minister, in a recent interview with XINHUA.

Thanat Khoman said that Hanoi's expulsion of large groups of refugees and sending of spies to mingle with them have gravely affected Thailand's political, economic and social stability and security. He said: "It is out of its needs for building an 'Indochina federation' and for aggression and expansion abroad that Vietnam has been expelling its people including Vietnamese of Chinese descent abroad. This is a serious political question, not just a humanitarian one."

He refuted Hanoi's allegation that its export of human beings is "out of humanitarianism" and to let the refugees "reunited with their kith and kin abroad." This is purely an attempt to hoodwink the people of the world, he said. Actually, Vietnam is reaping a fabulous fortune from extorting the refugees to meet its military expenditure for the aggression against Kampuchea, he added. "As is well known, Thailand has taken more than 100,000 Indochinese refugees. Moreover, an endless stream of refugees pours into Thailand everyday. Thailand has done its utmost to resettle these refugees, and yet some people accused Thailand of wanting in humanitarianism towards the refugees. It is utterly groundless. Vietnam has bribed some newspapers to vilify and attack Thailand," Thanat Khoman said.

NOTED THAI DENOUE SRV REFUGEE POLICY

OW192114 Beijing XINHUA in English 2107 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 19 (XINHUA)--Noted personages of Thailand have in interviews with XINHUA, denounced Vietnam for unceasingly exporting refugees to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

Dr. Khien Theeravit, professor of politics of Chulalongkorn University, said that the Vietnamese people were forced to flee the country as a result of Hanoi's established policy of exporting its population and its inhuman treatment of the people in the country. He said: "The huge influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand has its roots in Vietnam which invaded Kampuchea with 200,000 troops, fostered the Heng Samrin puppet regime and massacred the Kampuchean people." He pointed out that in order to solve the refugee problem, all justice-loving countries in the world must take resolute measures and apply diplomatic and economic sanctions against Vietnam. He held that the U.N. Security Council should convene a meeting on the refugee problem and the Indochina situation with a view to forcing all foreign troops to withdraw to their own countries and stopping the aggression against neighbours and the expansionist interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Marut Bunnag, a well-known lawyer, said that there is an ulterior political motive behind Vietnam's export of refugees to put a burden on other countries. He said that "the endless flow of refugees into Thailand is tantamount to a silent invasion of Thai territory."

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He said: "According to international law and the principles governing international relations, no country is allowed to invade other countries. Why then Vietnam invaded Kampuchea?" He pointed out: "Vietnamese leaders have time and again declared that they had 'no intention of aggression' against Thailand, and that they wanted 'friendship' with Thailand. If there is any sincerity in this, Vietnam should at once stop driving refugees into Thailand from land and water, and withdraw its troops that have massed along Thailand's eastern border."

Somboon Worabhongse, president of the Journalists Association of Thailand, said that Thai newspapers will continue to expose Vietnam's export of refugees, and sternly demand that Vietnam stop pursuing the policy of exporting its population and interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Somboon said that not long ago the Soviet paper PRAVDA chimed in with Vietnam by spreading lies to attack Thailand on the refugee question. This shows that Vietnam is backed by the Soviet Union. He said that Vietnam has exported thousands upon thousands of refugees, and yet it alleged that the refugees had fled the country because they listened to Beijing's propaganda. This is ridiculous, he stated.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES PRC FOR HONG KONG

OW191400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, July 19 (XINHUA)--U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his party left here for Hong Kong by train this morning on their way home from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were seen off at the railway station by Huang Jingbo, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Zhong Ming, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee, and Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun. The Burmese prime minister and his party arrived here at noon yesterday by special plane from Korea. They toured the city in the afternoon and were entertained at a dinner given by Huang Jingbo and Zhong Ming in the evening.

INTERVIEW OF NEPALESH-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP CHAIRMAN ON REFUGEES

OW191833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1704 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, July 19 (XINHUA)--The chairman of the Nepal-China Friendship Association, Poorna Bahadur, in an interview with XINHUA here today charged Vietnam on three counts, which, he said, had shocked the world: One, Vietnam, a so-called socialist country that had fought against the U.S. aggressors, invaded its neighbour, Kampuchea, last year; Two, Vietnam has created and maintained tension along its border with China; Three, Vietnam, in an inhuman way, forces its own people to leave their country in large numbers and caused the death of thousands upon thousands of these refugees.

Bahadur said that the ASEAN countries, as well as China and many other countries, had accommodated many of the Vietnamese refugees and resettled them. "This is something to be appreciated by the world," he added. "But Vietnam should be condemned for driving its own people out of the country."

INTERVIEW OF PAKISTANI POLITICIAN ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW200344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, July 19 (XINHUA)--"I also appeal to all the peace-loving nations of the world and all the world organizations believing in the basic human right to put all the pressures at their command on the Vietnamese authorities to take back all those innocent people who had been uprooted and stop this inhumane practice," declared Rafi Butt, vice-president of Tehrik-i-Istiqal (Independence Movement Party of Pakistan) of Punjab Province, in an interview with XINHUA this evening.

He went on to say, "If this practice is continued, it will not only aggravate the situation in this part of the world, but will also create such a precedence that will have far-reaching consequences." He said, "It is most unfortunate that hundreds of thousands of people who suffered heavily and even fought with the people of Vietnam against imperialism are now being thrown out. They are the people who contributed a lot for the country where they lived, born and brought up."

On the forthcoming Geneva conference on refugees, the vice-president expressed the hope that the conference should take note of the present situation of the refugees from Indochina and should make every effort to lessen the sufferings of those innocent people who are being made destitute.

CHINESE ISLAMIC DELEGATION LEAVES PAKISTAN FOR HOME

OW191544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, July 19 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Islamic Association led by Shen Xiayi left Karachi for home this morning after a friendly visit to Pakistan.

During their stay in the country, the Chinese delegation visited the cities of Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi and toured round some mosques in the country. They also met with Pakistan Islamic scholars on several occasions and said their prayers together with Pakistan Moslems at a mosque in Peshawar. The Chinese delegation was accorded a warm welcome by the local officials and people wherever they went.

Speaking on Karachi television yesterday morning, the leader of the Chinese delegation said that this visit had further deepened the mutual understanding and traditional friendship between the peoples and Moslems of the two countries.

PRC-EEC TRADE TALKS CONCLUDE IN BEIJING

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese trade officials and a European Economic Community (E.E.C.) delegation concluded two days of talks were here yesterday in the first meeting of a joint trade committee established under a trade agreement between China and the E.E.C.

The E.E.C. delegation, which arrived here on July 15, is led by Sir Roy Denman, director-general of external relations for the organization. Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang had a friendly meeting with the group this morning. Roy Denman will leave here tomorrow while other members of the delegation will visit western China before returning to Brussels.

EEC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EEC-PRC TRADE TALKS

OW191140 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (AFP)--Trade between China and the European Economic Community (EEC), last year mainly favourable to the nine, should experience "substantial growth" this year and in the future, head of the EEC delegation to the Joint EEC-Chinese Commission, Sir Roy Denman, said today.

Sir Roy spoke in very positive terms at a press conference today of a two-day session of the Joint EEC-Chinese Commission held Tuesday and yesterday in the International Club here. Last year's EEC exports to China had totalled 1,841 million U.S. dollars while imports from China had risen to 1,159 million dollars, giving the EEC a credit balance of 682 million dollars. The EEC would have an even larger trade balance in its favour this year, Sir Roy added. Among the results obtained by this session of the Joint Commission, Sir Roy cited an almost 30-percent reduction in community tariffs starting from next year, taking into account the reduction of custom's rights decided by the Tokyo round. The application to China of generalized preferential tariffs beginning on January 1 and various measures liberalising import quotas.

Sir Roy mentioned some details in the textile agreement initialed on Tuesday night by EEC Special Textiles Negotiator Tran Van Tinh and his Chinese counterpart. The agreement provides for China to export 240,000 tonnes of textiles per year for the next five years to Common Market countries starting from next January 1 instead of 20,000 tonnes as is the case at present. China had asked to be allowed to export 60,000 tonnes, half of it cotton goods, Sir Roy said. The signing of the agreement had been preceded by "extremely difficult" negotiations insofar as it had been necessary to consider very carefully the requirements of the textile industries of each of the nine EEC member countries, Sir Roy said. France has already expressed displeasure at the agreement, considering the EEC Commission had "over stepped" the mandate it had received from the EEC Council of Ministers, observers recalled.

Replying to a question, Sir Roy said that quantitative restrictions only concerned four percent of total EEC-Chinese trade exchanges and applied essentially to textiles and agricultural produce. Sir Roy, appearing very confident about the future, told the press conference that all measures currently tending to favour Chinese exports to the EEC were intended to provide China with the foreign exchange it needed and which would enable it to increase its imports from the Common Market. But he had no assurance that China would use its foreign exchange gained in this way to buy European products, Sir Roy said. All hopes were permissible in view of the current favourable situation and the good prospects for this year, he said. The Joint Chinese-EEC Commission will hold its next meeting in Brussels in October next year, Sir Roy added.

EEC LEADERS ADDRESS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN STRASBOURG

OW191650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Paris, July 18 (XINHUA)--Some leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC), in their speeches at the first session of the European Parliament held in Strasbourg, France, today, called on the Parliament to play its full role in the building of Europe.

Newly-elected President of the European Parliament Mme. Simone Veil pointed out in her speech that in the world menaced by "suicidal armed conflicts between the superpowers", Europe must be "a Europe of solidarity, independence and cooperation". She said that the Parliament could play a more effective role in the future of Europe if it strengthened cooperation with other EEC institutions. Mme. Simone Veil said that Europe should strengthen its solidarity "among the peoples, regions and persons". Therefore, she said, the European Parliament should make unremitting efforts to eliminate all kinds of disputes endangering the unity of the EEC. She said that for its independence, Europe should "work out the conditions of its development", essentially in monetary and energy fields. For its cooperation, she pointed out, Europe, through its Parliament, "could effectively urge the governments of the European countries to show their concern over the cooperation and consultation here". She hoped that Europe will enhance cooperation with developing countries.

In his speech, Irish Prime Minister and current President of the EEC Council John Lynch emphasized the importance of the European Parliament directly elected by voters of the nine EEC member countries. He said that it "marks the start of a new era in European integration", adding that "the participation, more closely and more directly, of the peoples in the working of the institutions of the community showed the beginning of a new and significant evolution". President of the European Community Commission Roy Jenkins said at the session that "the EEC and the European Parliament are vital organs which have a bearing on the daily life of European citizens." He told the Parliament to assert its powers to the full and invited it to question and criticize the commission. Representatives of the Parliament's political groups also made speeches at the session. The session elected 12 vice-presidents of the European Parliament. Presidents of the Parliaments of the EEC member countries and representatives of some European organizations were also invited to attend the session.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS FRENCH INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW191422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met this morning with visiting French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud and his delegation. Mr. Giraud said during the meeting that Premier Hua Guofeng will visit France this year, and that the French Government and people attached great importance to the visit. Vice-Premier Li said that the friendship between China and France, which was established by General De Gaulle and Chairman Mao Zedong, was being developed steadily. The vice-premier was convinced that with the readjustment and development of the Chinese economy, economic and trade cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened. The French minister said that the Franco-Chinese economic and trade cooperation was based on friendship. France is willing to cooperate with China in the fields of coal, petroleum, electronic information and metallurgical machinery. Chinese Minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building Qian Min was present. French Ambassador to China, Claude Arnaud also attended the meeting.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

OW190646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 14 July--According to a TANJUG dispatch, the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held a meeting on 13 July to discuss domestic economic problems. At the meeting it was pointed out that it is necessary to resolutely eliminate the causes of economic instability and avert the consequences of inflation.

The TANJUG report said: At the meeting the Presidency of the SFRY debated the "Report of the Federal Executive Council on the Pressing Economic Situation." "The Presidency pointed out that despite the improvements in some major economic fields and the achievements in fulfilling certain targets in social and economic development, unhealthy trends still continue to exist and are even deepening."

The Presidency pointed out: "The actions taken by various republics and autonomous provinces, aimed at economic stability are not enough to overcome the existing difficulties. In combating the influence of inflation, the measures taken by the organs of the federal state, various republics and autonomous provinces must be aimed at resolutely eliminating, to the greatest extent possible, the actual causes of economic instability and at firmly averting the consequences of inflation which have directly undermined the efforts exerted by the working people to raise productivity and management efficiency, created negative effects on the people's livelihood and weakened our economic position in international trade."

"The Presidency emphatically pointed out: The actions taken and efforts made to develop social and economic relations on the basis of autonomy are of decisive significance in realizing economic stability and strengthening associated labor." "The Presidency held: In order to change the unhealthy trends in economic development and smoothly and effectively fulfill this year's economic policies, we must fully mobilize all major forces in society and strengthen the sense of responsibility in the basic-level organizations of associated labor and the various organs of the federal state."

During the meeting the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also listened to a report on international tours. The Presidency positively evaluated the achievements in this respect up to this date. However, "the Presidency held: The offices and organizations of associated labor, the organs of social-political community, the offices of various social-political organizations and various offices of social organizations must reduce the scope of international tours, pay attention to rationalizing such tours and practice frugality."

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES ICY PRESIDENCY CHANGES

OW191916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (XINHUA correspondent)--The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia now has a "substitute president" to look after its routine affairs. The post is to be filled by turns by all members of the Presidency, each for a term of one year.

The members are absolutely on an equal footing in their rights and duties and assume an equal share of responsibility for all decisions taken by the Presidency. No individual has the right to make any decision in the name of the Presidency and all decisions are to be passed at its meetings. The Presidency observes the principle of unanimity through consultation in its work.

In the past six months or more, similar changes have taken place in the leadership of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Confederation of Trade Unions and the League of Socialist Youth.

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All this is part of a nationwide drive to strengthen collective leadership in the L.C.Y., the government and the assemblies at all levels as well as self-managing enterprises and mass organizations. It was first proposed by President Tito at the 8th Trade Union Congress last November with a view to promoting socialist democracy and the decisive role of the working class in administering the country.

The one-year term is now applied to the chiefs of all the leading bodies of the L.C.Y. and government, enterprises and mass organizations. At the end of the term, they are to return to their previous offices or posts.

In a resolution devoted to this subject, the Presidency of the L.C.Y. Central Committee pointed out that collective leadership and the one-year term would enable the working people to exercise their influence directly on the administration of the state through representatives elected by them. This would prevent political decisions from being taken by high-ranking officials through their own arbitrary judgment.

The Presidency called on the league and government, enterprises and mass organizations to redouble their efforts to put President Tito's proposal fully into practice by the end of this year. It recommended that necessary amendments be made in due course to the relevant articles of the constitutions of the Federal Republic and constituent republics as well as the rules and regulations of the L.C.Y.

U.S. GRANTS LARGE LOAN TO HUNGARY

OW191556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (XINHUA)--The National Bank of Hungary today contracted a loan of 400 million U.S. dollars from American financial organizations. This is the largest officially announced a loan from Western countries obtained by Hungary since 1970.

The loan was announced following a three-day visit to Hungary by John L. Moore, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, between July 16 and 18.

During his stay in this country, Moore had talks with the chairman of the National Bank of Hungary on bilateral trade, credits and Hungary's import of American capital and equipment. They signed an agreement on cooperation at the conclusion of the talks.

During his stay here, Moore was received by Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi and Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. They discussed economic relations between the two countries and possibilities for the further development of trade.

RECEPTION MARKS POLISH NATIONAL DAY IN BEIJING

OW191548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Poland Friendship Association marked Poland's National Liberation Day with a reception here this afternoon. Among the guests were Polish Ambassador to China Bogumil Rychlowski, Mrs. Rychlowski, and other Polish friends in Beijing. Wang Bingnan and Xie Bangding, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Poland, were present. Wang Bingnan, who was China's ambassador to Poland for nine years, and Ambassador Rychlowski proposed toasts to the growth of friendship between the Chinese and the Polish people. A Chinese feature film was shown at the end of the reception.

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USSR BUILDING AIR BASE IN SOUTH YEMEN

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is constructing a huge air base in South Yemen, the Egyptian weekly AKHIR SA'AH reported today.

According to the weekly, information coming from Aden says that the Soviet Union is consolidating its military presence in the southern parts of the Arabian Peninsula, particularly on Saudi border, where it is secretly constructing a huge air base at Hadhramaut in addition to the Rayan base. The construction work of this new base is supervised by Soviet military experts who are stationed at Khormaksar base.

PREMIER HUA, NPC CHAIRMAN YE GREET IRAQ'S HUSAYN

OW191700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council, today sent a message to his excellency Saddam Husayn, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency and premiership of the Republic of Iraq. The message reads:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we would like to extend to your excellency our warm congratulations on your assumption of the presidency and premiership of the Republic of Iraq. May the government and people of the Republic of Iraq, under your excellency's leadership, win new and continuous successes in their noble cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and Israeli aggression and expansion, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy. May the friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples and the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries consolidate steadily and grow in strength.

BRIEFS

AID TO MALI--Bamako, Mali, June 8--China will build three dams in Mali, as well as a radio transmitter and a factory, Vice President of the ruling Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN), Finance and Trade Minister Colonel Amadou Baba Diarra said here. He returned yesterday from a month long tour which took him to China, North Korea and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila. Col Diarra said he had fruitful talks with authorities in both countries. Sino-Mali relations were "very healthy" he added. "The latest position is that we have signed a protocol on five projects for the construction of two dams at Bamako and one at Kenieba in the Kayes region, a Foreign Ministry radio transmitter, and for continued technical assistance on a sugar factory", Colonel Diarra said. He added that he hoped China would build a second bridge at Bamako. China had already "done serious studies" on the bridge construction, Chairman Hua Guofeng told him. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 8 Jun 79 OW]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Guinean Workers Federation, a Chinese trade union delegation led by (Han Ronghua), vice president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left Beijing for a friendly visit to Guinea on 7 July. At the airport to see them off were (Wang Chongwen), vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and others. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

CANADIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY DISCUSSES GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

OW182131 Beijing XINHUA in English 2118 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Ottawa, July 18 (XINHUA)--"It is my intention to bring in the political question" to the international conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva "because the source of the problem is in fact a policy of the Government of Vietnam", Flora MacDonald, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, said at a press conference here today.

She is leaving for Geneva later today to head the Canadian delegation to the international conference on Indochinese refugees to be convened by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on July 20 and 21. Flora MacDonald said Canada "will participate actively at the conference," and "intends to emphasize the need for the conference to deal not only with urgent relief and resettlement requirements but also with the source of the problem--the intolerable expulsion of whole segments of the population from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Canada will urge that the countries of exodus assume their responsibility to treat their citizens in a humane manner and amend those policies causing the exodus."

She stated: "We will deal with this question in Geneva with other countries. I hope that I will have the opportunity at the conference of discussing all the ways, all the methods that might be used to direct influence against the Government of Vietnam, and to ask them to modify their policies, particularly with respect to the policy of expelling their citizens. I will ask the countries that still give aid or relief to the Government of Vietnam to cease so doing."

BRIEFS

CANADIAN STUDENT COMMENDED--Nanjing, 27 June--Mr Barry Douglas Till, a Canadian student specializing in ancient Chinese history, was recently commended as an advanced post-graduate student at Nanjing University. Mr Till was awarded a certificate at a meeting to commend the advanced students and faculty in celebration of the 77th anniversary of the university. Nanjing University with more than 4,000 students is one of China's key universities. It has enrolled more than 30 foreign students from 16 countries over the past few years. Barry Till is now preparing a series of articles about Wang Anshi, the noted reformist politician of the Song Dynasty, and Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1358-1644). [Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 27 Jun 79 OW]

CONFERENCE OF CHINESE DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS CLOSES IN BEIJING

OW191841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)--A conference of Chinese diplomatic envoys closed here yesterday. Chairman Hua Guofeng and other central leaders had a cordial meeting with the conference participants yesterday. The conference was addressed by Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and other central leading comrades.

The diplomatic envoys attended the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress as observers and conscientiously studied and discussed the new historical task of shifting the focus of the nation's work to socialist modernization. They also studied the current international situation and discussed such questions as how to further implement China's foreign policy and support the people of various countries in their just cause of combating hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and how best they can fulfill their own tasks.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES CHANGES IN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

HK200136 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Dong Chengmei [5516 2052 5019]: "The Vital Significance of Changing the Revolutionary Committee Into the People's Government"]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth NPC has passed a resolution on changing the local revolutionary committees at various levels into people's governments and restoring such titles as governor and vice governor, mayor and vice mayor and county director and deputy director. This reflects the strong desire and aspiration of the masses of cadres and people.

The name revolutionary committee appeared after the 1960's. In some countries this name is generally used for the provisional state organ following a coup d'etat or change of government. In China it was the product of the "January storm," a counterrevolutionary sinister wind whipped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," an instrument used by this group of careerists for usurping party and state power. This counterrevolutionary sinister wind whipped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" regarded the genuine revolutionary people's government established under the leadership of the party prior to the Great Cultural Revolution as the principal target for destruction. At that time this evil wind not only swept over the people's government and nongovernmental leadership organs at various levels, but also over almost all nongovernmental basic level administrative organizations. For a time there were revolutionary committees such as the bathhouse revolutionary committee, the barber shop revolutionary committee, the bicycle repair department revolutionary committee, the Chinese herbal medicine shop revolutionary committee and the neighborhood revolutionary committee.

In some of the local revolutionary committees, quite a number of people who made a habit of beating, smashing and looting wormed their way in because of the contention between the two factions. They earned the bitter hatred of the people and had a bad reputation. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and while thoroughly exposing and criticizing their crimes, we have gradually eliminated their factional hardcore elements from governmental organs at various levels, combed out the people and activities involved in their usurpation of party and state power and reorganized the cadre ranks so that the organs of state power at various levels are basically in the hands of the more trustworthy cadres of the party and the people. [paragraph continues]

In this way a qualitative change has taken place as compared with the time when the "gang of four" was rampant. Only the name of revolutionary committee is still in use. The organizational system for people's congresses and people's governments at various levels promulgated at the second session of the Fifth NPC has clearly proclaimed that the name of the revolutionary committee be changed to the people's government. Organizationally, this is an important policy decision for bringing order out of chaos and eliminating the pernicious influence of the "gang of four."

The people's government had a long revolutionary tradition before the nationwide liberation. There was the workers' and peasants' democratic government during the second revolutionary civil war period, the anti-Japanese democratic government during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the liberated area government during the third revolutionary civil war period and the people's government in the 17 years following the founding of the People's Republic. The people came to understand through personal experience that these organs belonged to the people and earnestly called them the people's own government. The people had affection for them and wholeheartedly supported them.

For these reasons the revolutionary committees did not enjoy much prestige among the masses. Moreover, the organs themselves are unwieldy and not quite suited to the needs of the new Long March, the broadening of people's democracy and the strengthening of socialist law. Some provincial revolutionary committees had as many as 200 members, and the committee members were scattered all over the province. It was not an easy matter to hold a meeting. Actually, after holding a single meeting at its inauguration, some of the local revolutionary committees held no further meeting. The function of the local state administrative organ was greatly weakened. Not only could it not give play to the role of collective leadership, but it also could not bring the powerful role of the administrative organ into play. Because the revolutionary committee must take into consideration the people of every sector, it actually became a miniature people's congress. It not only overlapped with the local people's congress, but was also detrimental to bringing the role of the local people's congress into play. Therefore it was also detrimental to the four modernizations. Since the changeover to the people's government, the organization of the people's government has become a more streamlined and practical leading body. This streamlined people's government not only can strengthen the role of collective leadership and promptly deal with important business, but it can also bring its role as an executive organ of state power fully into play under the leadership of the party. This not only conforms to the need for streamlining the administration, improving efficiency and opposing bureaucratism, but is also conducive to the four modernizations and to the requirements for future political and economic development. Therefore, changing the revolutionary committees into the people's government is not just a question of changing the name, but an important, substantive change.

The people's government conforms with the national character of the PRC, with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on stability and unity, with increasing democratic centralism and strengthening socialist law and with the need for upholding the four basic principles of the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It vividly embodies the close ties between the people's government of our country and the people. It is conducive to uniting with all the forces that can be united with and to bringing all positive factors into play. It is conducive to the smooth realization of the general task of the new period.

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POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SEMIANNUAL PLAN FULFILLED

OW191122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 July--Thanks to the launching of a penetrating movement to increase production and practice economy, the posts and telecommunications departments of China have fulfilled the various tasks of posts and telecommunications service with fairly good results. The total volume of business fulfilled by the country's posts and telecommunications enterprises in the first half of 1979 registered an increase of 7.4 percent over the the corresponding period of 1978 and approximately 26.7 million yuan of profits were gained, an increase of 55.6 percent over the corresponding period of 1978. Meanwhile, a sharp increase was also registered in the quality of communications service--the prescribed time limit for sending and delivering telegrams and errors in telegrams and the prescribed time limit for handling long-distance telephone calls and errors in handling long-distance telephone calls were reduced by 13.4 and 70.9 percent respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1978.

In view of the situation--the rapid increase in the work of domestic and international posts and communications service--the posts and telecommunications departments in all parts of China have vigorously promoted the movement to increase production and practice economy in the first half of 1979. They have gone all out to increase the capacity of communications service, raise the quality of communications service and improve the service of posts and telecommunications. Because there are not enough circuits for long-distance calls between Beijing and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the consumers must wait a long time to make long-distance calls. To change this situation, the posts and telecommunications design and construction departments have worked hard to fulfill projects involving installing copper wire for open lines and building additional carrier current channels between Qinhuangdao and Shenyang, between Xuzhou and Xian and between Hefei and Wuhan. These projects have made certain improvements in the congested long-distance telephone service between Beijing and other localities. Thanks to the efforts of the posts and telecommunications departments in Hebei Province to tap the potentials of the existing communications network through technical transformation, the long-distance communications circuits between the capital of Shijiazhuang and other localities (cities) in the province have increased by 100 percent as compared with the past. To better serve residents, the telephone bureaus in Shanghai City have readjusted the public phone system for calling nonsubscribers [Chuan Hu Dian Hua 0278 0729 7193 6114] by extending the service hours of this system to 12 hours daily and establishing all-night service for a certain number of public telephones. This has provided a tremendous convenience to the people. The Shanghai municipal post offices and newspaper offices have launched an emulation drive of "coordinated cooperation" in printing the publishing to speed up newspaper delivery so that the current day's newspaper can be delivered to urban readers before 0800 hours and to the readers in the outskirts of Shanghai before noon.

INCREASED WOOLEN TEXTILE PRODUCTION CAPACITY URGED

OW200102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0213 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Notes by XINHUA correspondents Chen Xinchun and Li Anting: "Woolen Textile Production Capacity Should Be Speedily Increased"]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 19 July--Bales of acrylic fiber are piled up like hills at the acrylic fiber plant of the Shanghai general petrochemical factory. Acrylic fiber is almost as good as natural wool.

Why, then, is such a large quantity of acrylic fiber overstocked at this plant? According to a comrade of this plant responsible for product marketing, part of the problem is the quality and selling price of the acrylic fiber, but the major reason is because of a shortage of equipment for woolen textile production.

Our country's chemical fiber plants now produce more than 100,000 tons of synthetic wool a year and the acrylic fiber plant of the Shanghai general petrochemical factory alone is capable of turning out 47,000 tons of synthetic wool annually. In addition, our country produces some 100,000 tons of natural wool to be processed each year. Added together, there are about 200,000 tons of synthetic and natural wool to be processed each year. However, our country presently has the capacity to produce only a little more than 100,000 tons of woolen textiles, including the capacity to process synthetic wool. Thus synthetic wool output far exceeds the capacity of the woolen textile industry.

This situation has come about mainly because no consideration was given to expanding the equipment for woolen textile production when the acrylic fiber plants were built. Because of its insufficient processing capacity, the acrylic fiber plant of the Shanghai general petrochemical factory has had to change 6 of its 22 acrylic fiber production lines to the production of cotton-type acrylic fiber for use by the cotton textile industry in various localities.

Have we built too many chemical fiber plants with too large a synthetic wool production capacity? No, this is not the case. Per capita woolen textile output in our country is far less than that in developed industrial countries. The construction of the Shanghai general petrochemical factory is an important measure aimed at changing this situation. It is gratifying that this factory, which has an annual capacity of producing 102,000 tons of chemical fiber, has been built and has begun to turn out chemical fiber. The issue now is to take effective measures as soon as possible and to allocate funds aimed at increasing the woolen textile production capacity in order to strengthen the woolen textile industry and turn chemical fibers into textile products the masses like.

The various branches of the national economy should develop proportionately, and so should the raw materials and processing departments of the textile industry. In his report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Hua pointed out that resolute and effective measures should be adopted to change the backwardness of the light and textile industries. We think that the current situation in which woolen textile production capacity is far from meeting the needs in the development of chemical fiber production should attract the attention of the departments concerned and that they should try to solve this problem quickly.

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WORK ON FIRST HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS CENTER UNDERWAY

OW191323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 July--Our country's first high-energy physics experimental center will be built in the vicinity of Beijing. Construction of a project for the preliminary study of the engineering work on the first 50-billion-electron-volt proton synchrotron has begun in an all-round way.

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The establishment of the high-energy physics laboratory center and the construction of the 50 Bev-high-energy accelerator were officially announced by Vice Premier Fang Yi on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the State Council during the National Science Conference in March 1978. Since then progress has been made in all aspects of work. According to information obtained by this reporter from responsible sources, as a result of efforts by over 500 scientists and engineers in the past year, a plan and preliminary design of the high-energy accelerator have been completed.

Selecting the location for the high-energy physics experimental center as organized by the State Capital Construction Commission and Beijing Municipality took half a year to complete. After analysis by experts in all fields, it was decided that it would be constructed near the Ming tombs in Beijing Municipality's Changping County. Some of the preparatory construction personnel have already arrived there. Work on surveying the terrain and engineering geological, hydrogeological and seismogeological exploration are being carried out now.

The measures to build China's own high-energy physics experimental center were decided on by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou during their lifetimes. As early as 1956 our government sent scientists to participate in high-energy physics research at the Soviet Union's Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna. Our country paid large amounts of money for this to the Soviet side. Later, because of the Soviet authorities' frenzied opposition to China, our country's scientists suffered discrimination and restrictions at the institute until 1965 when they had to withdraw officially from the joint institute in compliance with instructions from our government. At that time Comrade Zhou Enlai proposed: "It seems that we must also engage in the science of high-energy physics in our country ourselves." Later, when he was seriously ill, Comrade Zhou Enlai, on behalf of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, personally approved the report on building the high-energy accelerator. However, because of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," not even a single shovelful of earth was moved before 1976.

JIANG NANXIANG ADDRESS ON PRIMARY, SECONDARY EDUCATION

OW190941 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Report on speech by Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang at a National Discussion Meeting of Ideological and Political Work in Middle and Primary Schools, held at the Ministry of Education in May 1979: "Primary and Secondary Education Should Be Geared to the Needs of All Students"]

[Text] Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said: After the fall of the gang of four the system of unified enrollment of college students was restored, thus arousing students' enthusiasm for the study of science and culture. The students take a great interest in study, which has also produced a favorable influence on the general mood in society. A new contradiction has occurred since some old ones were resolved--schools only concentrate on those students who will go on to schools at higher grades. Many schools focus their attention on training candidates for institutions of higher learning to the neglect of training competent labor reserves for society as a whole. They pay attention only to preparing some students, who have the potential for passing college entrance examinations, for such examinations and ignore the education of all other students in basic studies and in their training in basic skills.

People in society at large generally regard the proportion, whether large or small, of students entering schools at higher grades as the sole yardstick for judging whether a school is run well or poorly. In some localities a school which has a large proportion of students graduating to schools at higher grades is rewarded, while a school which has a small proportion of students entering schools at the higher grades or which has no such students is criticized. This has brought heavy pressure to bear on the schools.

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: It must be noted that in view of our country's actual conditions for the foreseeable future, senior middle school graduates who can enter colleges will be few in number. There will be many who cannot do so. The number of students who will be admitted to institutions of higher learning this year will only amount to 4 percent of this year's senior middle school graduates. Thus at least 96 percent of this year's senior middle school graduates will not be able to enter colleges. It is precisely for this reason that we have to attach importance to the education of the overwhelming majority of the students who will not be able to enter colleges. They are a vast labor reserve and valuable human resource. We must pay close attention to the education of this 96 percent so that these students will be able to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become fine labor reserves.

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said: The measures taken some time ago to divide classes of the same grade into accelerated and slow ones so that teaching could take place on the basis of the students' educational level are entirely necessary for coping with the situation created by Lin Biao and the gang of four--educational quality had seriously deteriorated and the standards of students differed widely. However, we must teach classes of both types conscientiously. We must not overemphasize that proportion of students graduating to schools at higher grades, increase instructional hours for accelerated classes, burden students or create excessive tension in class. We must not leave the slow classes alone or shirk our teaching responsibilities. In school we must not only be responsible to the accelerated classes but also to the slow classes. What merits our attention is the present situation in the slow classes. Students there often give themselves up as hopeless and drift along. Even among the students in accelerated classes, there are also many ideological problems, even signs of law and discipline violations. We must not turn a blind eye to this situation. We must adopt effective and timely measures to cope with the situation.

After reviewing the history of education, Jiang Nanxiang said: We should sum up our experience in history, adopt effective measures and firmly implement the party's educational policy in close connection with the new situation, uphold the principle of training more "three-good" students and turn them into a new generation of students who are sound morally, intellectually and physically.

Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, profound changes have taken place among young people. However, we must also understand their problems. The proportion of young students attending school is considerably high. Among some students there still exists the phenomenon of their neglecting politics and lacking revolutionary ideals. The chief culprits for this phenomenon are Lin Biao and the gang of four. Another major cause of this phenomenon is that the schools themselves have not carried out their ideological and political work well in coping with this situation. Naturally, ideological education among young people is not the sole responsibility of the schools. Other sectors in society and the parents should also be held responsible for educating young people. However, our schools are institutions specialized in education. They have an unshirkable duty to do a good job in ideological and political work.

Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: There is another issue that we must stress in upholding the principle of training more "three-good" students. In schools many students have poor vision and are in poor shape physically. In some localities this kind of situation is still developing. We must also pay attention to this problem as a major issue in implementing the party's educational policy. From a long-range point of view, this situation will adversely affect the students both in health and in learning.

Jiang Nanxiang pointed out in conclusion: We are now entering a new historical period with the focus of the party's work being shifted to socialist modernization. The educational front is assigned the arduous task of training competent people for the realization of the four modernizations.

He hoped that the broad masses of workers in the field of education will unswervingly implement the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, continue to hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, further emancipate their minds, adhere to the principle of taking practice as the only criterion for verifying truth, sum up their experience in history, distinguish the correct from the incorrect line and carry out educational work well.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMEMORATIVE ARTICLE ON GENERAL XU GUANGDA

HK200212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gu Lei [7357 7191]

[Excerpts] On 3 June the leading organ of the armored corps held a ceremony at Babaoshan to honor the memory of Comrade Xu Guangda.

Comrade Xu Guangda died heroically after frantic persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" a decade ago. At that time he was listed as the No 2 person in Comrade He Long's "February Coup" for "usurping army leadership and overthrowing the party"--a case trumped up by the group of careerists and conspirators.

Comrade Xu Guangda fought in most parts of the country and performed meritorious services during the protracted revolutionary war. For decades, from the Nanchang uprising to the time he was promoted to commander of the armored corps, he was always loyal to the party and the people. Throughout his life he was open and aboveboard, upright and outspoken, modest and prudent, hard-working, democratic in his work style and diligent and conscientious in serving the people. At a 21 June 1977 ceremony for the placement of the veteran general's ashes, Comrade Xu Yu reinstated his good name on behalf of the Central Committee's Military Commission and urged us to learn from his noble qualities and fine work style.

There Is Nothing But the Party on His Mind

Every man has his own ideal. What Comrade Xu Guangda always thought about after joining the CCP in 1925 was how to be a communist worthy of the name.

When he was put in prison by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on an unwarranted charge, he shared the same room with Comrade Zhang Wenzhou, assistant commanding officer of the armored corps. He was always in perfect composure and spent his time in meditation. One day, after staring at the blue sky outside the window for a long time, he turned and said meaningfully to Comrade Zhang Wenzhou: "You must keep your tongue." Comrade Zhang Wenzhou nodded in understanding.

When the veteran general was arrested for the second time, he calmly told his only child Xu Yanbin and his daughter-in-law: "You must forever follow Chairman Mao to make revolution and do well in your study and work. The heads of millions of people will roll in the sand if revisionism emerges in China. You too will find your head rolling in the sand. Do not worry about me. I have already given my life to the party."

As a result of repeated torture, Comrade Xu Guangda was very much debilitated. After making many representations, Xu Yanbin and his wife were finally allowed to visit the veteran general. When they met, Yanbin produced a funny looking "stethoscope" to examine his father. The veteran general recognized at once that the "stethoscope" was actually a laryngophone used in tanks. His eyes shone with joy as he told himself: My child has the wit to wage struggle. Yanbin quickly placed the other end of the "stethoscope" on his father's throat. Skillfully applying the principle of laryngophony, Comrade Xu Guangda told Yanbin: "Hurry up and tell Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou to send someone here. I have something to say." Yanbin nodded in understanding and left, knowing that his father still thought of nothing but the party at a time like this.

Seeing that Comrade Xu Guangda's condition was quickly worsening, Lin Biao's sworn followers interrogated the veteran general for 53 hours to obtain the kind of confession they wanted. They even resorted to ruthless means to make him admit that he was "the chief of staff in the February coup." With a frown on his face, he answered in a somewhat jocular way: "I tell you, I am a vice minister of national defense, a general and a member of the Central Committee. With these honourous titles given me by the party, why would I risk my own life by taking up this post as chief of staff? You are just trying to sling mud at me." His forceful words rendered the hatchetmen speechless.

A Man of Steel

From his personal experience, he knew very well that those people within the revolutionary ranks who noisily proclaimed themselves to be "the most resolute in making revolution" and wantonly vilified revolutionary comrades had never been ones who followed the proper course. Around 1933 when he was studying tank theory at the tank departments of Moscow's Lenin Academy and Oriental University, he was praised by the teachers and fellow classmates for his outstanding achievement. That "Theoretician" who later became an adviser to the central Cultural Revolution group also happened to be in Moscow then. He spread rumors, saying: "Xu Guangda was indignant at such a remark. He despised this kind of villain who hated nothing more than our party having its own professional contingent and had the feeling that he was not a comrade. After returning to Yanan, he was asked to work directly under this man. He graciously declined the offer because he disdained to associate himself with such a man. Horboring resentment, that "theoretician" unscrupulously branded Comrade Xu Guangda as a "secret agent" during the Cultural Revolution.

During the Cultural Revolution, Jiang Qing and that "theoretician" echoed each other as they branded this comrade as a "renegade" one day and as a "secret agent" the next day. They acted willfully and unscrupulously in the army and in various localities. Comrade Xu Guangda was extremely indignant at their disgusting acts and believed that these vicious people must have something up their sleeves. One day, Jiang Qing invited a number of veteran generals to watch the dress rehearsal of one of her "model plays."

When the actors were doing a scene on a commanding officer personally doing the work of removing mines, Jiang Qing arrogantly patted Comrade Xu Guangda who sat in front of her and challengingly asked: "General, do you think he looks the part?" As a seasoned fighter, Comrade Xu Guangda, of course, could not agree with an unrealistic exaggeration like having a commanding officer personally clear away mines. He gave Jiang Qing a disdainful look and coolly replied: "I have seen no such thing. It would not be called acting if it looks real."

Like many other veteran marshals and generals, Comrade Xu Guangda was upright, outspoken, open and aboveboard before those villains who vainly attempted to usurp party and state power. At that time, all he thought of were the interests of the revolution, the future of the party and the army and a communist's sense of principle. He did not give the slightest consideration to his personal safety. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did not use their butcher knife against Comrade Xu Guangda because of a personal grudge. Their move stemmed from the life and death struggle between revolution and counterrevolution and from class hatred. When Comrade Xu Guangda was imprisoned and tortured, he remained calm and aboveboard and never once thought about revealing anything to this pack of wolves. He would rather die as an open and aboveboard man who defended the party's principle than condescend, as a communist fighter, by lowering his head.

Working His Heart Out

When Comrade Xu Guangda received instructions to build the armored corps, our country was beset with difficulties and was carrying out full-scale reconstruction. He repeatedly expressed: "Throughout my life I will strive to build the people's armoured corps well. I will carry on with this cause until I breathe my last."

Comrade Xu Guangda was very strict in running the army. He required that all training projects for the tank forces proceed from the needs of actual combat. He also personally examined the manuals and orders. The central theme of his training instructions was: There must be training for every possible contingency that one might encounter on the battlefield.

The veteran general paid great attention to political work. In the light of the characteristics of the tank forces, he initiated the system in which every tank had a party member, every platoon had a party group and every company had two command tanks--one for the company commander and the other for the political instructor. In this way, the tank forces could fully bring the role of the party nuclei into play under all combat conditions and would not lose command even in the most bitter fighting.

For more than a decade the veteran general worked his heart out to train and develop the tank forces. In the recent self-defensive counterattack along the Sino-Vietnamese borders, the tank forces fought valiantly and resourcefully and demonstrated the heroic and indomitable spirit which was a part of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The commanders and fighters of the tank forces all thought of the veteran commander's kind guidance when they summed up their recent combat experiences.

Traditions Are Evergreen

During his lifetime, Comrade Xu Guangda held many important posts, from division commander to commander of the armored corps and from vice minister of national defense to Central Committee member. However, he never tried to seek special privileges because of promotion and change in position. As a communist and a senior cadre, he did not think about what he could get but what he could do for the people.

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This noble quality of the veteran general directly affected his family and child. One cannot see the slightest trace of privileged treatment in Comrade Xu Guangda's house. His exemplary deeds directly educated his only son Xu Yanbin. This is the most valuable tradition and work style of our party in training revolutionary successors. In June 1977 after the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee decided to hold a ceremony for the placement of Comrade Xu Guangda's ashes and restore his good name. On the evening of 19 June, Vice Chairman Ye Jianying received Comrade Xu Guangda's widow Zou Jinghua and Xu Yanbin and his wife. Comrade Zou Jinghua inquired after Marshal Ye's health. Then, pointing at Yanbin by her side, she said: "Vice Chairman Ye, he was the child born in Yanan." Marshal Ye looked at Yanbin and said smilingly: "A grown person already? You must carry on your father's cause. We really do not lack successors."

When the self-defensive counterattack along the Sino-Vietnamese borders began, Xu Yanbin boldly marched to the front, carrying with him the aspiration of the Chinese people, Marshal Ye's advice and Comrade Xu Guangda's teachings. When he saw how the Vietnamese aggressors burned villages and killed our country men, he was filled with rage and decided to take solid action to defend the motherland. In a letter of pledge written to the party committee of the armored corps, he wrote: "It is my greatest happiness to lay down my life in the battlefield. I am now giving all I have to our great Chinese nation and great party. Should I be killed, please train my descendants to be members of the armored force...." In the heat of battle, he calmly and bravely assisted his superior in directing combat. When he was wounded, he refused to leave the front and, persisted in fighting until victory was won, just as Comrade Xu Guangda had done in the past.

The party's fine traditions are evergreen; the party's great cause has its successors. Comrade Xu Guangda's unfulfilled wish is now being translated into reality by millions and millions of dauntless fighters.

BRIEFS

COAL MINE TUNNELING, PRODUCTION--Beijing, 30 June--China's major coal mines exceeded the state target for tunnelling by 11.7 percent in the first 3 months of this year while turning out more than 2 million tons of extra coal. Tunnelling machines are in general use in all the coal mines, and advanced levels of equipment and tunnelling skill are widespread. There has been an increase of 4.9 percent in the number of automatic loading machines since the beginning of this year, compared with the same period of 1978. For rock roadways, mechanical loaders now do 63 percent of the work. Attention has been paid to tunnelling as well as actual mining in the past few years. By the end of 1978, some 200 tunnelling projects has been completed or nearly completed. Coal production has steadily gone up as the new tunnels have been put into use, raising the rate of extraction in the existing pits. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 20 Jun 79 OW]

BEEKEEPING SOCIETY--Beijing, July 12--The Chinese Beekeeping Society has been set up in Beijing with Ma Defeng, beekeeping expert and deputy director of the Chinese Beekeeping Research Institute, as president. The society will organise activities aimed at developing beekeeping in China. More than 70 papers on beekeeping techniques and utilization of bee products were read at the inaugural meeting. China has a long history of beekeeping. Today peasants in many places raise bees. There are over 100 plants in China which are favoured by bees as food sources. They include Chinese linden, litchi, date, Chinese milk vetch, orange longan trees. China raises mainly Chinese bees, Italian bees and Caucasus bees. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 12 Jul 79 OW]

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ADDRESSES DELEGATION TO NATIONAL GAMES

OW191131 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] An inaugural meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing City this afternoon for the Jiangsu provincial athletic delegation to the Fourth National Sports Meet. More than 3,000 people attended the meeting. Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial military district and the Nanjing municipal party committee were present at the meeting. Comrade Xu Jiatun made an important speech at the meeting. Comrade (Zhu Lujun), chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission and vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the Jiangsu provincial delegation to the Fourth National Sports Meet, reported on the preparatory work for Jiangsu's participation in the national sports meet and announced a namelist of the provincial athletic delegation, with Gong Weizhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, as leader and (Wu Chen), (Liu Jing), (Li Tianxiang) and (Wang Yunshan) as deputy leaders.

Comrade Xu Jiatun congratulated the Jiangsu provincial athletic delegation on its inauguration. He pointed out emphatically: To create outstanding new records at the national sports meet, it is necessary first of all to have a strong sense of honor and responsibility to win glory for the country and contribute to the four modernizations. Now we have only 2 months left before the opening of the national sports meet. We must overcome the high temperatures and intense heat of summer, seize every minute, train hard, enhance our fighting spirit with the high patriotism and revolutionary heroism demonstrated by the combat heroes and models in the defensive counterattack along the Sino-Vietnamese border and perform well in the national sports meet.

BUMPER HARVEST REAPED IN QUAKE AREA OF JIANGSU

OW191101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zhang Xingduan: "People of Liyang Gathered a Bumper Harvest in the Struggle Against the Earthquake"]

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 18 July--Immediately after the earthquake on 9 July, the masses of people in Liyang County launched with firm determination an antiquake struggle to wrest a bumper yield of crops. Since 9 July, the party committee of Shangpei commune has organized two work detachments to handle antiquake struggle and production work separately. Within 3 days all commune members had moved into newly built temporary shelters and the majority of commune members had begun to work in the fields to strengthen field management. Hit hard by the earthquake, all houses belonging to the Dongtang production brigade under the Shangpei commune were destroyed. Two days after the earthquake, the brigade masses held an "oath-taking rally to strive for higher output of autumn crops." They revised the 1979 higher-production quota for grains, pledged to increase grain output by 200,000 to 400,000 jin and adopted a series of higher-production measures. A few days after the rally, group after group of brigade masses began to work in the fields.

Rice stem borer eggs had been discovered in the rice fields by Pan Changfa, head of a work team under the Shangxing commune, prior to Liyang County's being hit by an earthquake. Pan was preparing to take immediate measures to eliminate the harmful pests. Three rooms of his house collapsed on the evening of the earthquake. Instead of worrying about his damaged house, he shouldered a sprayer and worked in the fields until 2200.

He spent the whole of the next day working in the fields, treating 30 mu of hybrid rice with insecticide all by himself.

Why have the people remained calm and done so well in grasping production in the face of an earthquake? There are several reasons as analyzed by Sun Quanbin, party secretary of Shangpei commune, and other commune cadres. First, after the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, party policy on cadres had been implemented; numerous cases of people being unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced had been redressed before the earthquake occurred; and the work of removing the label of landlord and rich peasant from those designated as such had been completed. The political situation is extremely stable in the rural areas. Second, thanks to a bumper harvest in 1978, grain rations for each commune member amount to an average of over 600 jin, and the total output of summer grains this summer again shows an increase of over 50 percent over the bumper year of 1978. After a thorough calculation, the Shangpei commune has come to know that the increased portion of wheat output, plus the price increase for agricultural and sideline products, will increase the income of each individual commune member by 15 yuan this summer. With surplus grain and cash in their hands, the commune members will be able to remain calm in the face of this disaster. Third, following the implementation of the two documents on agriculture adopted by the party Central Committee, the rural economic policies have been further carried out in a more effective way.

JIANGSU SENDS LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO CCPCC, STATE COUNCIL

OW190554 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text of 17 July message sent by the Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district to the CCP Central Committee and State Council]

[Text] To the party Central Committee and the State Council:

At a time when the broad masses of cadres and people are actively engaged in the struggle against the effects of the earthquake that struck Liyang County, Jiangsu, the party Central Committee and the State Council sent a sympathy message to the people in the stricken areas and dispatched a delegation headed by Comrade Ulanhu and with Comrade Cheng Zihua as its deputy head to the stricken area to inspect the damage, comfort the masses and direct reconstruction and rescue work. This fully demonstrated the cordial concern of the party and government for the masses. The masses have been greatly inspired. Entrusted by the people in the stricken area, we especially extend our heartfelt thanks to the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Even though the earthquake caused tremendous losses to the people in the stricken area, the broad masses of cadres and people did not bow before the natural disaster or hardship in these trying hours. Instead, they remained resolute and calm and fought in unity. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels and with the support of the PLA Nanjing units, the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu and people from all walks of life, they waged an unyielding struggle against the effects of the quake. The concern shown by the party Central Committee and the State Council further inspired the fighting will of the masses. Commune members in the stricken area have now moved into makeshift dwellings and those who suffered injuries have been properly treated. Arrangements have also been made to supply them with the means of livelihood. Dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men and the five guarantees' families are being cared for, thereby insuring the stability of order in livelihood, production work and society.

However, to completely overcome the hardships caused by the earthquake, our tasks remain arduous.

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We must respond to the call of the party Central Committee, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, further mobilize and organize the people in the stricken area, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, go all out to make the country strong and work hard, develop production and rebuild homes in order to seize victories in struggling against the effects of the earthquake, in doing relief work and in reaping an all-round bumper harvest. Party and revolutionary committees at all levels must be determined and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, share weal and woe with the masses, do a good job in struggling against the earthquake's effects and relief work and live up to the expectation of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

JIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE ISSUES FLOOD CONTROL CIRCULAR

OW190612 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Heavy and torrential rains have been reported over the Tongyang Canal and Huaihe River areas, with most of the counties there reporting rainfalls of over 100 millimeters. Some were hit by up to 200 millimeters of rain, causing serious waterlogging and threatening autumn crops. Because of this, the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee has issued an emergency circular calling for a struggle to combat flood and resist waterlogging without delay. The circular points out: In areas hit by heavy and torrential rains, prefectural, municipal and county party and government leaders must immediately launch a movement to combat flood, resist waterlogging and eliminate the four pests as well as mobilize the cadres and masses to go all out to combat the disaster. Efforts must also be made to strengthen field management in order to keep to a minimum the losses caused by the disaster and win an all-round bumper harvest of autumn crops.

The circular says: According to reports from the provincial water conservancy and meteorological departments, because of the subtropical system between 24 and 26 degrees north latitude, more thunderstorms and intermittent rains are expected over the northern part of the Jianghuai and Xuhuai areas before 25 July. Most of the rain will fall between 18 and 22 July and the volume of rainfall is expected to range from moderate to heavy. In some areas heavy rains are expected while intermittent rains are expected in others. It is requested that the various localities keep a close watch on weather conditions and on the changing rain situation. Steps must be taken to combat flood, resist waterlogging and eliminate the four pests. Areas concerned must do a good job in safeguarding reservoirs in the fight against floods, keep water levels under control and strictly guard against waterlogging caused by heavy rains.

SHANGHAI PLA AIR FORCE UNIT STUDIES HUA REPORT

OW191235 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] The party committee members of a certain PLA Air Force regiment stationed in the Shanghai area have devoted themselves to conscientiously studying the report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC. They have come to know more profoundly that the two superpowers are intensifying their rivalry for world hegemony, and that the world situation still remains turbulent. They have made up their minds to modernize the PLA's fighting power at high speed and make greater contributions to safeguarding the four modernizations. A false sense of peace and tranquility was reported among some comrades of this regiment not too long ago. To correct this situation, the party committee members of the regiment have earnestly studied Premier Hua Guofeng's conclusions on the world situation and clearly realized that the two superpowers are intensifying their struggle for world hegemony and the factors for war have continued to grow.

Everybody pointed out: Encouraged by the policies of appeasement adopted by some Western countries, the social imperialists are going all-out to increase their military strength and their ambitions are growing bigger with each passing day.

(Zhou Yixuan), party committee secretary and political commissar of the regiment, said: Social imperialism is the root cause of world tension today. We must closely watch its moves in contending for hegemony and under no circumstances should we be deceived by its superficial appearance and lower our guard. After studying Premier Hua Guofeng's conclusion that "peace is not won by begging," the party committee members regard it as extremely correct and touching. They pointed out: In order to achieve the four modernizations, the Chinese people need a peaceful international environment. But peace can only be won by struggle and not by begging. The hegemonists are not only afraid of the antihegemonist slogans but also are more afraid of the ironfists of the revolutionary people. Only by building our regiment as hard as an iron fist will it be possible for us to fulfill the glorious task of safeguarding the four modernizations.

Chief of Staff (Zhang Zijune) recently called a series of meetings with comrades of the military training evaluation group to analyze the progress of military training for preparedness against war, to thoroughly discuss in a democratic way the new questions arising from military training in the first half of this year, to work out the focus of training for the later half of this year and to adopt a series of measures for carrying out the training program. They pledged to do an even better job in training and preparedness against aggressive wars.

BRIEFS

ANHUI SUMMER CROP PRODUCTION--Hefei, 9 July--Anhui Province reaped a bumper harvest of summer crops this year, with the total wheat output increasing by more than 10 percent over last year and the total rapeseed output increasing by 20 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 0735 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

SHANDONG CORN--This year Jining County in Shandong Province has changed the practice of sowing corn after wheat is harvested to interplanting corn with wheat. Now that wheat has been harvested, the masses of peasants are strengthening the management of the corn crop. There are 131,000 mu of corn in the county, all of which is in fine growing condition. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 79 SK]

SHANDONG COTTON MEETING--The Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial on-the-spot meeting on cotton field management in Liaocheng County. Secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Shandong provincial revolutionary committee (Qiang Xiaofu) spoke. The meeting held that cotton seedlings have grown relatively well this year, but they got a late start because of the cold spring, so further efforts should be made to strive for a bumper cotton harvest this year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK]

SHANDONG SOWING --By the middle of June, Junan County had finished summer sowing over more than 350,000 mu. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK]

ZHEJIANG GRAIN PRODUCTION--Hangzhou, 9 July--The total output of barley and wheat in Zhejiang Province increased by more than 20 percent over last year. As of 15 June, this province had overfulfilled the state procurement plan of barley and wheat with the amount stored in warehouses nearly doubling that of the same 1978 period. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

HAINAN HOLDS MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE IN HAIKOU

HK181002 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 18 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to our own sources, Hainan region recently held a militia work conference in Haikou. The conference listened to reports made by Ma Baishan, delegate to the Fifth NPC and deputy commander of the Hainan Military District, and (Zhu Mingjin), a deputy commander of a certain regiment, on conveying the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. The conference also listened to a report made by (Zhang Siying), adviser to the Hainan Military District, on conveying the precious experiences of Guangxi militiamen in supporting the front and participating in battles. The participating comrades were thus greatly educated and inspired. Hainan Military District Commander Jiang Xueshan and Hainan Regional CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Liang Cheng spoke at the conference. Hainan Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Hu Zhiluo) made a report entitled "Deeply Implement the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and Do Well in Conscientiously Putting Militia Work on a Sound Basis in Three Aspects."

GUANGXI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK190737 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] According to a GUANGXI RIBAO report, a plenary session of the Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee was held from 10 to 14 July in Nanning. The major tasks of the plenary session were to convey and study the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC, discuss and study the region's tasks completed during the first half of this year and mobilize the masses of cadres and people of all nationalities in the region to win new victories in this year's industrial and agricultural production. A total of 111 members of the regional revolutionary committee attended the plenary session.

"Attending the plenary session were Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and Comrades Liu Chonggui, Qin Yingui, Du Yi, Liao Weixiong, Xu Qihai, Huang Rong, (Ren Gengqing) and (Xu Qingsheng), vice chairmen of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee. During the session, Chairman Qiao Xiaoguang conveyed the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. Listening to the conveyance report were members of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee, advisers to the regional revolutionary committee and responsible comrades of the Guangxi Military District and PLA units stationed in Nanning. Members of the Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC committee who were then in Nanning also listened to the report." In his conveyance report, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang put forward his suggestions for conscientiously and successfully implementing the spirit of the NPC session.

"During the conference, regional CCP committee secretary Xiao Han conveyed the important speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction held by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council."

The plenary session noted: Premier Hua Guofeng's government work report is a programmatic document for realizing socialist modernization. We must adopt all types of forms to publicize the government work report and other documents adopted by the NPC session and make them known to every household. We must also attach major importance to clearly understanding the following three issues: 1) Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth; 2) China's class situation and class struggle and 3) socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

In accordance with the electoral law and the organizational law adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, the plenary session decided to hold the second session of the fifth regional people's congress in mid or late December this year. In accordance with the regulations of the organizational law, the forthcoming regional people's congress session will elect members of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, turn the regional revolutionary committee into the regional people's government, find suitable persons for the chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the regional people's government, elect the president of the regional higher people's court and chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate and examine and approve the 1980 regional plan for the national economy.

The session noted: The key to successfully readjusting the national economy lies in agriculture. We must give first place to agriculture. Before 7 August, we must regard crash reaping and sowing as our central rural tasks. We must try in every possible way to expand the area for planting late rice and food crops. We must do well in the preliminary distribution of summer harvest, further implement the policy of distribution according to labor and raise the management level. We must continue to energetically promote farmland capital construction and agriculture. Industrial units must deeply carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy.

We must first energetically grasp light and textile industries, improve product quality and increase the variety of colors and designs. Finance and trade departments must do well in supporting agriculture and industry. "We must adopt effective measures to strengthen social order and safeguard the people's work, production and livelihood. With regard to the frontier struggle, we must understand that hegemonism is the root cause of the disruption in Sino-Vietnamese relations. Our struggle against Vietnam will be a protracted struggle so long as the Vietnamese authorities continue to uphold hegemonism.

"We must strengthen ideological education for cadres and people and be ideologically prepared to wage a protracted struggle. We must pay special attention to energetically withstanding the provocations of the Vietnamese authorities. Keeping guard on the frontiers of the motherland is the glorious task of Guangxi. We must victoriously fulfill the task so as to enable people of all nationalities to realize socialist modernization under stable conditions."

We must resolutely check various evil winds and noxious influences, heighten our revolutionary fighting spirit, be brave in taking responsibilities and in studying and solving problems in our work, be bold enough to struggle against various undisciplined and inefficient phenomena, give first place to the interests of revolution at all times and strive to quicken the pace of realizing socialist modernization in the region.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

HK181115 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jul 79 HK

[Text] The Hunan Provincial Military District CCP Committee held a meeting on 16 July of the first secretaries of all the prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the chief responsible comrades from all the military subdistricts, garrison commands and municipal people's armed forces departments in the province. The meeting was held to restore and carry forward the glorious tradition of the party controlling the armed forces and to strengthen the building of PLA units and the militia. It was held in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the central military commission and with the approval of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units.

The meeting announced that first secretaries of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees would be concurrently appointed first political commissars of the respective military subdistricts, garrison commands and municipal people's armed forces departments. Comrade Tong Guogui, commander of the Hunan Provincial Military District, announced the order issued by the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units appointing the first secretaries of all the prefectural and municipal CCP committees in Hunan as first political commissars of the respective military districts, Changsha Garrison Command and the municipal people's armed forces department.

Comrade Liu Shihong, political commissar of the Hunan Provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Hunan Provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting.

He said: The concurrent appointment of first secretaries of the prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees as first political commissars of the military organs at the same levels has manifested the great trust of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and the central military committee toward us. This is also an important duty assigned to us by the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and the party committee of the Hunan Provincial Military District.

We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions to take charge of both civil and military affairs and seriously study Chairman Mao's military ideology and follow his military line, carry forward the glorious tradition of the party controlling the armed forces, and seriously strengthen leadership over militia work and place it on the party committees' agenda.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong demanded that the newly appointed political commissars not only personally grasp militia work, but also mobilize the members of party committees to do militia work. They should not only supervise their subordinate party committees at all levels to do well in taking charge of militia work, but should also enthusiastically support the people's armed forces departments to carry out militia work and bring the role of the militiamen in protecting the socialist revolution and modernization into full play.

To strengthen centralized party leadership, the first secretaries of all county and municipal CCP committees have been concurrently appointed first political commissars of the respective county and municipal people's armed forces departments.

BRIEFS

HENAN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE--The Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference in Zhengzhou on inspecting capital construction projects under construction. Responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and provincial bureaus and committees concerned who are in charge of the task attended the conference. The major tasks of the conference were to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, formulate plans for Henan's work on inspecting the projects under construction and discuss and decide the list for Henan's first group of construction projects to be suspended or rebuilt. At the conference, Comrade (Li Yichuan), deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and leader of the Henan group for inspecting projects under construction, made a speech. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 79 HK]

COMBAT HEROES REPORT GROUP ARRIVES IN XIZANG

OW191025 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Report on the arrival of the report group of combat heroes and models in the defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border in Lhasa--with recorded background music and slogan shouting]

[Excerpts] At a time when soldiers and civilians in the region are further implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and conscientiously carrying out the fighting tasks set by the second session of the Fifth NPC, the glorious representatives of our frontier troops in Guangxi and Yunnan, the report group of combat heroes and models in the defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border, arrived in Lhasa by plane this morning. They were given a rousing welcome by the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Xizang and by people of all nationalities.

Responsible persons of the regional party committee, the regional revolutionary committee, the Xizang Military District, the Lhasa Municipal Party Committee and the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Ren Rong, Tianbao, Guo Xilan, (Re-di), Chen Zhuo, Song Ziyuan, (Luo-sang-ci-cheng), Qiao Jiaqin and [names indistinct], as well as responsible persons of regional and municipal mass organizations and of the headquarters, political department and logistics department of the Xizang Military District greeted the group of heroes and models at the airport or where they are stationed.

The report group to Lhasa consists of six members. They are: (Hu Jiulong), responsible person of the group and division commander of a certain Guangxi frontier unit, (Hu Zhimin), deputy battalion commander of a certain Guangxi frontier unit and combat hero, (Zhang Xuanliang), commander of a heroic company of a certain Yunnan frontier unit and holder of a citation of merit, second class, (Wang Mingzhong), combat hero of the Dong Cunrui type, platoon leader of the third company, to which the late (Li Chengwen) belonged, and holder of a citation of merit, third class, of a certain Yunnan frontier unit, (Yang Youliang), fighter of a heroic motor company and holder of a citation of merit, first class, of a certain Guangxi frontier unit, and (Huang Liji), combat hero and commander of the 2d company of the 4th litter battalion of a militia unit in (Pingyang), Guangxi.

While in Lhasa, the group of heroes and models will report to PLA commanders and fighters, workers, peasants, office cadres, young people and other residents in the city. Later on they will go to other places to report to soldiers and civilians on their heroic and exemplary deeds.

BRIEFS

XIZANG ARTIFICIAL RAIN--Since May of this year, drought has continued in Xizang region, causing tremendous hardships for agricultural production, livestock breeding and the people's livelihood. To combat drought the Lhasa municipal CCP and revolutionary committees conducted artificial rainmaking activities in the Lhasa area on 16 June. On 19 June, rain fell in Lhasa and other areas, eliminating the drought in Lhasa Municipality for the most part. Varying volumes of rain also fell in Quxu, Doilungdeqen, Gonggar and Dagze counties. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

BEIJING'S PEOPLE'S COURTS TRAIN ASSESSORS

OW200346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--People's courts at different levels in Beijing have been training people's assessors. By the end of June more than 2,000 people's assessors will have gone through courses. People's assessors are required by the Chinese Constitution to take part in judicial proceedings as representatives of the people. They have equal rights with judges, access to all the material on cases, the right to question defendants and witnesses and to examine evidence, and to have a voice in verdicts.

People's assessors will be elected at the time people vote for deputies to people's congresses. Since the congresses at lower levels have not yet been convened assessors are being selected for the time being by the Beijing people's courts. The present assessors will be put up as candidates for people's assessors when elections for the people's congresses are held at corresponding levels. Those selected so far include model workers and advanced workers, some of whom were people's assessors before the Cultural Revolution.

Training of the assessors has comprised study and discussion of documents relevant to the people's courts at different levels in Beijing as well as attending public trials.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE WELCOME RESTORATION OF TERRITORY

SK200259 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the decision of the party Central Committee and State Council on restoring the administrative area of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region as it was before July 1969 has won warm support from the people of all nationalities in our region. They are determined to unite as one, look forward, attend to the four modernizations with one heart and one mind and make new contributions to building the northern frontier of the motherland into a great wall of steel to combat and prevent revisionism.

Vice Chairman of the E-wen-ke Autonomous Banner Revolutionary Committee (Gao-qi-bu) said: The restoration of the original administrative area of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is not only a brilliant manifestation of the party's policy of national regional autonomy but also reeducation in the party's policy on nationalities. We are determined to further implement the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, to adhere to the four basic principles, to strive to be promoters of the socialist modernization and be examples for unifying all nationalities, to work with one heart and one mind and to build our lovely homeland, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, into a prosperous border area of the motherland. Secretary of the A-la-shan-you Banner party committee (Xi Lin) said: Under the correct leadership of the Nei Monggol regional party committee, we decided to further mobilize the masses to criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four for their heinous crimes of sabotaging the party's policy on nationalities, undermining the unity of all nationalities and damaging the socialist revolution and construction in minority areas, to conduct reeducation among the cadres and masses on the party policy on nationalities, to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, to strengthen the unity of all nationalities, to vigorously expand the economy in minority areas and to advance animal husbandry as soon as possible.

The deputy director of the Nei Monggol Regional National Affairs Bureau, (Zhao Yuting), said: The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng decided to restore the original administrative area of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. This is a major event worthy of celebration by the people of all nationalities throughout the region. We should rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, follow the leadership of the regional party committee, adhere to the four basic principles, improve the fraternal relationships of mutual respect, study, support and love between all nationalities, strive to accelerate economic and cultural work and border construction, gradually improve and eliminate the unequal social status of various nationalities, which is an issue left over by history, and build our region into a more beautiful and prosperous place.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN SPORTS RALLY

SK191425 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to Tianjin RIBAO report, a rally marking the establishment of the Tianjin delegation to the Fourth National Sports Meet was held in the municipal gymnasium on 16 July. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, attended the rally and delivered speeches.

Names of the leader and deputy leaders of the delegation was given at the rally: leader, Comrade Bai Hua; deputy leaders, Comrades (Wang Chengxi), (Ji Peifang), (Qui Yong), (Yan Yuting) and (Yang Peng).

Leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee urged that the vast numbers of athletes should withstand the tests whether they win or lose, that they should not become dizzy with success nor discouraged by failure. They said: Athletes should adhere to the principle of placing friendship first and competition second, modestly learn from other delegations, endeavor to raise their standards and achieve new and great improvements in the municipality's level of sports skills.

(?Si Hua), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, also spoke and set forth some requirements at the rally. Athletes and coaches who are to take part in the Fourth National Sports Meet also spoke at the rally, pledging to seize every minute to practice hard and strive to bring back good news of their outstanding results to the people of the municipality.

BRIEFS

SHANXI COAL PRODUCTION-- Coal miners in Shanxi Province have overfulfilled the state production plan for the first half of this year. The total output of coal during the first half of this year increased by 65 percent as compared with the same period last year. Total tunnelling footage during the first half of this year also increased by 59 percent as compared with that of last year. The coal produced in Shanxi Province is used by more than 20 provinces and municipalities of our country. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

OW192000 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial academic discussion meeting on agricultural modernization, under the auspices of the provincial science and technology association, was held in Harbin from 11 through 17 July.

Nearly 220 persons attended the meeting, including representatives from 31 academic societies in the province, the provincial and prefectural science and technology associations, scientific research units, institutions of higher learning, production units and advanced communes and brigades.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, and Li Lian, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting. Li Jianbai and (Zhao Dezun), secretaries of the provincial party committee, respectively addressed the opening and closing ceremonies of the meeting.

Yang Xiaodong, vice minister of agriculture and president of the China Agronomy Society, and (Zhang Yixin), vice president of the China Agronomy Society, made a special trip from Beijing to Harbin to attend and address the meeting.

Representatives from the provincial science and technology associations and the provincial agronomy societies in Liaoning, Jilin, Sichuan and Shanxi attended the meeting at invitation.

The meeting received 140 research papers. Participants enthusiastically discussed such questions as the great significance of agricultural modernization, the content and standards of agricultural modernization and how to achieve agricultural modernization.

They unanimously held that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Whether agricultural modernization can be achieved before the end of this century will determine the destiny of our country and nation. To achieve agricultural modernization is a glorious task entrusted to our generation by history. Since Heilongjiang Province is an important agricultural base of our country, it should advance in the vanguard in achieving agricultural modernization. For some time to come, we should continue to concentrate on grain production to steadily and considerably increase grain output. At the same time, we should develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries according to local conditions.

The meeting discussed and adopted the summary of its minutes for speeding up agricultural modernization in the province. It made preparations to establish the Heilongjiang provincial academic committee of agricultural modernization and to convene the northeast China academic discussion meeting on agricultural modernization which will soon be held in Harbin.

JILIN OFFICIAL ADDRESSES MODEL WORKERS CONGRESS

SK200443 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporters, after the opening address delivered by Comrade Wang Enmao at the opening ceremony of the Jilin Provincial Congress of Model Workers from among the staff members and workers throughout the province, Comrade (Wang Daren), secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report on conscientiously studying and carrying out the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The report was divided into four parts: 1) the spectacular atmosphere of the second session of the Fifth NPC, 2) the great significance of the second session of the Fifth NPC, 3) successfully studying the main contents of the documents of this session, and 4) successfully transmitting, studying and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC in a serious way.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade (Wang Daren) put forward five demands concerning how to carry out the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC in our province conscientiously:

1. Whip up mass upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC throughout the province. In studying the guidelines, it is necessary to deeply understand and have a good grasp of the essence of the session and be resolute in shifting the emphasis of work realistically so as to triumph in the first battle for promoting the four modernizations.
2. Carry out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy resolutely and effectively. At present it is necessary to whip up an upsurge in carrying out the mass movement to immediately increase production and economize extensively and thoroughly. Efforts should be made to oppose extravagance and waste resolutely and to wage uncompromising struggles against the outmoded force of habits unfavorable to the four modernizations. What is most pressing is that we should swing into action immediately to pledge to fulfill or overfulfill 1979 plans for the national economy for our province in the latter half of this year.
3. Consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity across the province. It is necessary for us to strive to enhance the socialist democracy and legal system, further arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, unite with all the forces that can be united with, further strengthen the unity between nationalities throughout the province, further consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front, unite as one to look forward and make concerted efforts for the four modernizations. We should not only earnestly study and publicize the various laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC but should also seriously safeguard and observe them in an exemplary way, struggle against the unhealthy trends and evil practices sabotaging the socialist democracy and legal system to insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. We should regard democracy and the legal system, and especially the various laws as a matter of prime importance and study and publicize them while carrying out the movement to increase production and economize in the latter half of this year. This should be done in such a way that they become known to every household and become clear to everybody so that they can be enforced smoothly beginning 1 January next year.
4. We must restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, plain living and hard work and economizing. Meanwhile, we should also intensify our struggle against bureaucracy, factionalism, anarchism and all kinds of unhealthy trends and evil practices. There are a great number of old cadres who still radiate the vigor of youth and young cadres full of vitality in our province. If they can set an example in fighting in unity and helping and learning from each other, they will certainly promote the people of all nationalities across the province to advance the four modernizations in Jilin Province.

5. Being located in the border area of the motherland, our province has a very important strategic role. It is necessary to heighten our vigilance, reinforce the militia building, step up combat readiness and strengthen the unity between nationalities to safeguard the frontier defense of the motherland.

In short, all our work should center on, be subordinated to and serve the central task of socialist modernization. We must respond to the call of this session and under the guidance of the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng with the people throughout the nation. Under the correct leadership of the provincial party committee, we should greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the great socialist new China with one heart and one mind, win a victory over the first battle of the four modernizations and strive to accelerate the building of our country into a modern socialist power.

On the afternoon of 15 July the congress of model workers from among the staff members and workers throughout the province divided into groups to discuss Comrade Wang Enmao's opening address and the report made by Comrade (Wang Daren). Representatives to the congress one after another said they would carry out the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC in accordance with the demands put forward by the provincial party committee, continue to play the role of mainstay and bridge and the leading role, firmly win a victory in the first battle to shift the emphasis of work and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

JILIN REGION DIVERSIFIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK191321 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, Jilin Province, proceeding from the needs of the national economy, has engaged in establishing marketable grain bases in a down-to-earth manner and worked unceasingly to increase substantially the marketable portion of farm produce. According to the state plan for national economic development, the central area of our province is one of the key marketable grain bases of the whole country. This area included 27 counties. To achieve economic results and insure quick results and great benefits with small investment, the provincial CCP committee, adopting the method of concentrated effort to win complete success, and proceeding from reality, designated Yushu, Yitong, Fuyu and five other counties as key counties to be transformed into marketable grain bases first. Being together in the Songliao Plain, these eight counties have the definite requirements in farmland capital construction and in farm mechanization, have favorable natural conditions and are suitable for growing one crop of grains and beans, and enjoy favorable conditions to develop a diversified economy, thus having great potential for agricultural development.

LIAONING PLENARY SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC READJUSTMENTS

SK191305 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, from 9 to 16 July, the sixth enlarged plenary session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Shenyang. Attending the plenary session were Huang Oudong, chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhang Ziheng, Chen Beichen, Jiang Qingtai, Zhang Yan, Lou Erkang, Ren Zhiyuan, Chen Meifu, Liu Duochuan and (Liu Tingfu).

Also attending the plenary session were responsible persons from the various democratic parties in Liaoning, the various work teams subordinate to the provincial CPPCC committee and from the various municipal CPPCC committees, totaling more than 100 persons. During the plenary session, participants listened to reports made by Ren Zhongyi, chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee relaying the spirit of the second plenary session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, studied all documents and resolutions adopted at the two plenary sessions and attended as observers the fourth enlarged plenary session of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

At the plenary session, participants, as masters, advanced a large number of valuable proposals on readjusting the national economy in our province, advancing socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system and enhancing the work of the united front and the provincial CPPCC committee and offered valuable criticism as well.

Comrade Huang Oudong made a speech at the plenary session in which he said: Due to the basic changes which have occurred in the society and economy of our country, the united front and the CPPCC committee are confronted with a new situation in the new period. Therefore, we should bring all active factors into play and unite with all forces with which we can unite, and take up the heavy task of building China into a powerful modern socialist state. Efforts should be made to master the maintenance and development of a political situation of stability and unity, as well as to contribute to achieving the four modernizations.

It is necessary to grasp firmly and continuously the implementation of the various policies in order to maintain and develop a political situation of stability and unity. Since the smashing of the gang of four, our province has scored great achievements in implementing policies--much work has been done on implementing policies on intellectuals, nationalities, religion, Overseas Chinese affairs, [words indistinct] and on Kuomintang personnel who rise up in revolt and cross over. The work to reverse verdicts on rightists who have been wrongly classified has been completed and the work to correct, as soon as possible, the cases of those who have been branded rightists is also nearing completion. The united front work departments of all levels throughout the province in coordination with the units concerned have done a good job in reversing verdicts on the false, incorrect and trumped-up cases of nonparty-member individuals. The number of the rehabilitated persons is about 98 percent of all those who deserve to be rehabilitated.

In conclusion Comrade Huang Oudong said: In the new historical period, as an organization of the united front, the work of the CPPCC committee has plenty of room for development and its task is arduous but glorious. We should not only make more contributions to achieving the four modernizations, but also play an active role in promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date in order to realize the unification of the motherland and develop the international united front of antihegemonism. In facing the new situation and tasks, we should better develop the work of the united front and the CPPCC committee and create better conditions and make new contributions to the grand goal of achieving the four organizations.

HONG KONG JOURNAL REPORTS ON DISAPPEARANCE OF MAO QUOTES

HK181016 Hong Kong TUNGHSIANG in Chinese No 10,16 Jul 79 pp 27-29 HK

[Article by TUNGHSIANG reporter Yen Yen: "The Ocean of Quotations is Disappearing"]

[Excerpts] If you have been to Wuhan recently, you will certainly have discovered that huge bright red slogan placards have been put up on the major communication lines in the city. Those who have never visited the city will probably guess that the bright red things I refer to are "Chairman Mao's quotations." Have you guessed correctly?

Not at all. No matter whether you are on Zhongshan Road in the central city or Jiangnan Road near the river, you will not find any quotation placards. Those red things merely carried urban administration slogans such as paying attention to traffic safety and keeping the city clean and sanitary.

Do you find this strange?

There actually is nothing to be surprised at. You will not only have difficulty in finding a quotation placard in Wuhan, but also in many other cities including Beijing. On the highway leading to Beijing Airport, there is a huge slogan saying "We have friends all over the world." It may be regarded as a quotation or a slogan.

The quotations have diminished amid China's practical situation.

Beginning with the disappearance of "Chairman Mao's quotations" from spots next to the mastheads of Chinese communist newspapers and in the inside front covers of their magazines to the complete vanishing of the red book of "Chairman Mao's quotations" with its "preface on the revised edition" by Lin Biao, people have now switched from getting used to living in an ocean of quotations to living in a world with hardly any mention of its leaders. People are not surprised over the disappearance of the quotation placards in the cities.

While I was visiting Donghu Park in Wuhan around the middle of April, I made a wonderful discovery of a huge concrete quotation placard towering by a lake in the park. The thing looked like a monument and carried Mao Zedong's poem "To the Tune of Man Jiang Hong" on one side. On the other side was an inscription "The east wind prevails over the west wind--Mao Zedong." You probably think that I had at last found a quotation placard in Wuhan? In fact it was only half of one or more than half. This was because the "monument" was being dismantled by construction workers with iron hammers. When I visited Donghu again in June, the large and firm quotation placard was already gone.

The disappearance of quotations is in line with the spirit of the CCP Central Committee.

The CCP Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to fully and accurately understand and master Mao's works and not just grasp a few words.

However, a very curious phenomenon has occurred in Chengou and Chongqing in Sichuan. I observed last April and May that Sichuan's economic life was very active as compared with many other provinces. Many peasants sold their sideline products, in the free markets and the streets, including chickens, eggs, bamboo weaved products, flowers and so on. We can thus see that Sichuan has done relatively well in implementing rural policies, and the peasants have made use of their private plots and spare time to produce many things needed in the markets. [paragraph continues]

Their actions have also been supported and encouraged by the Sichuan provincial authorities. It is a situation entirely different from the communist wind stirred up in Dazhai. However, placards bearing quotations of "learn from Dazhai in agriculture" could be found everywhere in Chengdu and Chongqing. However, they looked as though they had been put up recently and were not remnants of the past. We may learn from the spirit of the Dazhai people in building an enterprise through arduous effort; however, the meaning of the slogan "learn from Dazhai in agriculture" is obviously to learn everything from it. How can this link up with the reality of Sichuan's countryside and also with the practical situation of more pay for more work? This is really very puzzling. On the main street in front of the Chengdu exhibition hall was a huge very attractive quotation placard with white characters against a red background, on which was written "every year, every month and every day." These words were most frequently cited during the Cultural Revolution. Why was this here? After sailing on the Chang Jiang and anchoring in Wan County in the evening, I went ashore and visited the quiet and tastefully laid out Xishan Park. I found political slogans everywhere, including quotations. Again, why was this?

Of course, the phenomenon in Sichuan is relatively peculiar. While emphasizing ideological emancipation amid the situation of emphasizing full and accurate understanding and mastery of classical works, it is hoped that Sichuan's propaganda work will catch up with and not be divorced from the implementation of policies and economic development.

However, on the whole, the ocean of quotations will never be seen again. This is good.

HONG KONG JOURNAL OPTIMISTIC ON CHINA'S JOINT VENTURE PLAN

HK181310 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese 1 Jul 79 pp 11-12 HK

[Article by Hsiao Cheng [5135 1004]: "Prospects of Joint Ventures in China"]

[Excerpts] Since launching the movement to "emancipate the mind," Communist China has liberalized its economic policies in dealing with foreign countries, buying complete sets of plant equipment, introducing compensation trade and promoting joint ventures that will be a great attraction to foreign investors. Chinese economic planners have finally abandoned dogmas and platitudes in favor of a more practical approach to their longstanding problems.

In his report to the second session of the Fifth NPC, Hua Guofeng stressed the importance of absorbing foreign funds. Chinese economists believe that joint operation of enterprises is more appropriate than importing complete sets of equipment and running enterprises under franchises or introducing compensation trade. China is therefore expected to operate more joint ventures with foreign investors in the future.

Operating joint ventures will benefit China in many ways. First, it will supplement China's lack of funds and foreign exchange. Second, it will enable China to obtain advanced technology faster than it can now because complete sets of equipment will become obsolete by the time capital construction is completed and ready for production. Moreover, foreign companies operating in China will be responsible for the international marketing of the products. This will save China considerable marketing expenses.

The China market is attractive to foreign investment because the country's obsolete production processes can never satisfy the increasing demand for products. Since China is committed to developing production and improving the people's living conditions, the demand for commodities will potentially increase.

Operating joint ventures will provide ready outlets for products. China's abundant energy resources and cheap labor are attractive to foreign investors.

China recently shocked the world by announcing its readiness to export laborers. This involves operating factories, farms, shipping, building construction and service industries in foreign countries on a partnership basis, with China supplying the labor. Since the 1960's, many developing countries have imported labor from the advanced countries to earn foreign exchange and solve employment problems. China is also confronting foreign exchange and unemployment problems. By exporting laborers, China will be taking a very wise step. It is said that China plans to organize a million people in 3 years to work abroad and is ready to conclude specific contracts with enterprises willing to accept Chinese laborers on joint ventures and partnership bases. It is estimated that Chinese laborers can earn between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a year. They will be permitted to send home one-third of their incomes to support their families. (This means that each family will receive about 4,000 yuan a year, virtually a "windfall" for mainland people earning only between 40 and 50 yuan a month). By exporting laborers to other countries, the state will net \$2.5 billion in foreign exchange, not including the profits from partnerships in joint ventures. Commenting on this scheme, Chinese economists have said: "By operating joint ventures in foreign countries and contributing labor on a partnership basis, the state will be able to foster an army of qualified technicians and amass foreign exchange earnings. It behooves the state to carry out this scheme in a planned way."

Chinese options for operating joint ventures will ideally be with those world renowned, well established enterprises, whose products bear well-known brands. This is the experience of Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary in operating joint ventures with foreign investors.

HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS ON PRC INVESTMENT COMPANY

HK140718 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE report from Beijing on 13 July]

[Excerpt] Since the publication of the PRC law governing joint Chinese and foreign stock enterprises and the information about preparations for the establishment of the Chinese International Trust and Investment Company, letters and cables have come from abroad asking questions. A reporter of this news service today visited Rong Yiren, head of the leadership group to prepare for the establishment of the Chinese International Trust and Investment Company, to pose two questions. He obtained the following replies:

1. Will the Chinese International Trust and Investment Company accept investments from Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Taiwan compatriots? Rong Yiren replied: "We shall accept all foreign exchange investments. In accordance with this principle and referring to the law governing joint Chinese and foreign stock enterprises, we shall accept investments made by Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Taiwan compatriots to the motherland."
2. Will the Chinese International Trust and Investment Company transact business during its preparatory establishment period? Rong Yiren said: "This company attaches importance to work efficiency and is actively preparing for its establishment. In the preparatory establishment period, we shall carry on business negotiations. In fact, we have already started negotiations."

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